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For the National Era. SKETCHES

MODBEN REFORMS AND REFORMERS, GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

No. 14 .- John Cartwright - Writes in favor of Amer ican Independence-Refuses to serve against " the Rebels"-The Futher of Parliamentary Reform-

His Account of the Trials of Hardy and Tooke-Lord Byron's Eulogium of him—His opinions of the Slave Trade—The first English advocate of the Ballot-His Conviction for Conspiracy-His labors for Grecian and Mexican Independence. Grant to the people of England universal suf-

frage and equal Parliamentary representation, and all other reforms will ultimately follow. The present century has taught the masses and the statesmen of that country, that, to wield influence over its Government, it is not necessary to occupy official stations. I am about to note some occurrences in the life of one who taught and illustrated the truth, that power and place are not synonymous terms—one who exerted much sway over public affairs for fifty years, and may justly be called the father of Parliamentary reformone whose services were wholly of a popular character, he never having held office. I allude to JOHN CARTWRIGHT. Unlike most men who have spent their lives in creating public sentiment, without ever having been surrounded with the pomp and glare of exalted station, a faithful record of his services has been given to the world in his published Life and Correspondence. I shall be excused for availing myself freely of this biography of a private individual, as heretofore in these sketches I have been so generally confined to reformers who have enacted their parts on a more conspicuous theatre.

Mr. Cartwright was born in 1740. He entered

the navy as a midshipman, saw a great deal of hard fighting, reached the post of first lieutenant, became distinguished for his science and skill in the service, and at the age of 34 abandoned the seas, and turned his mind to politics. In 1774, he published Letters on American Independence, addressed to the House of Commons, in which he Colonies. "It is a capital error," says he, "in the reasonings of most writers on this subject, (the rights of man,) that they consider the liberty of mankind in the same light as an estate or chattel, and go about to prove or disprove the right to it, by grants, usage, or municipal statutes. It always proud of the navy, and ambitious of promotion in the service. Lord Howe, who had wit-Colonies, urged Cartwright to take a captaincy of the gallant Lord Effingham, an officer of the army, who proved himself a genuine nobleman by

which he devoted the remaining years of his laborious and useful life—Parliamentary Reform. the astute Attorney was glad to back out of the At the outset, he took the ground now occupied by the Chartists. In his first two pamphlets parties. claring that "he would not spend a single shilling

to influence the electors." Continuing to agitate the country by occasions pamphlets, speeches, and an extensive correspondence—he was one of the most indefatigable and determined of men—in 1780-1, he organized in London the celebrated "Society for Constiturespondents of Jefferson and Franklin,) Granville Sharp, Stratford Canning, the Duke of Richmond, and other statesmen and philanthropists.
Major Cartwright wrote the first address of the ociety. It had a wide circulation, and received the high encomiums of Sir William Jones, who said it ought to be engraven upon gold. The said it ought to be engraven upon gold. The ship of Reform now glided on smoothly, Cartwright being the chief pllot, when the French Revolution burst upon the world. He hailed it as the dawn of a political millenium, and, filled with joy, he addressed a congratulatory and advisory letter to the French National Assembly But, the skies of France, so bright at the rising of the Revolutionary sun, soon became darkened. Sut, the skies of France, so bright at the rising of the Revolutionary sun, soon became darkened, and the clouds poured down blood and fire upon the land, covering the friends of liberty in England with sorrow and dismay. The Reign of Terror in France was followed by a Reign of Terror in England. In the former, the victims were revaliate. In the latter, radicals. In the former, Robespierre and the guillotine executed vengeance. In the latter, George III and the Court of King's Bench. Large numbers crased their names from the proscribed roll of the Constitutional Society. Cartwright, Tooke, and a resolute band, resolved to stand by their principles and pledges, and brave the royal anger, come life, come death. The particulars of the struggle, I have already given. The indictments of Tooke and his cloven associates for High Treason, on the slave trade—he having taken an active part in the contest for its abolition—in which he argued that it should be punished as piracy, a doctrine which he was the first to broach. He also wrote against bribery at elections, and in favor of voting by ballot, being the first English advocate of that measure. A year or two after this, a mersenary widow of one of his old Scotch correspondents, wrote to him that the Government had offered her a large sum if she would give up his letters—adding, significantly, that the circumstances of her family were such, that the circumstances of her family were such, that she thought she should comply with the offer. He extinguished her hopes of exterting money from him, by informing her, that "it gave him great satisfaction to find that any of his letters were esteemed so valuable, and begged her to make the best bargain she could of their contents." In 1316, the great number and imposing character of the demonstrations in favor of Parliamentary of the demonstrations in favor of Parliamentary

Kingdom-the insolence of the minions of the reform alarmed the Government. Canning, in Crown, impatient for vengeance—the desperate conflicts at the Old Bailey—the heroic exertions, the splendid displays of Erskine before the court and juries—the acquittal of the prisoners—the shouts of popular trlumph which rent the air and penetrated the recesses of the royal close at the line of the English and the "Six Acts," aimed at the royal close at the line of the English and the "Six Acts," aimed at the royal close at the line of the English and the English and the English and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the English are the second freshly remembered and the "Six Acts," and the second fresh

recollection of using the terms, but, if he had, and they were applied to aristocracies and monarchies hostile to liberty, he thought them well deserved. He says Tooke grappled with the prosecuting counsel with the strength and courage of a lion. When a paper was produced, and Tooke was asked to admit his handwriting, the Chief Justice cautioned him not to do so hastily.

Toke was asked to admit his handwriting, the Chief Justice cautioned him not to do so hastily. recollection of using the terms, but, if he had, not called up for sentence till the next May; Chief Justice cautioned him not to do so hastily. Turning to his Lordship, he said, "I protest, before God, that I have never done an action, never written a sentence, in public or private, never entertained a thought on any political subject, which, taken fairly, with all the circumstances of time, occasion, and place, I have the smallest hes-itation to admit." How the stout-hearted integtook radical ground in favor of the rights of the arts of the common scum of office-hunting poli-

The treason trials of 1794 being over, Cartwright resumed his work, urging his reformatory schemes with his wonted vigor. For some eight is not among mouldy parchments that we are to look for it; it is the immediate gift of God; it is not derived from any one, but it is original in others having cowered before the persecuting every one." Here we have the pioneer idea of our own Declaration of Independence, uttered by an unknown Englishman two years before that immortal paper saw the light. In 1776, an event occurred which put Major Cartwright's principal or one of the following the suspicious state of the Governous of the following the suspicious state of the Governous of the States, and all slaves so brought in the scheme of Iturbide had failed, and that the sixty of the times. In 1802, a ludicrous occurred with General Michelena, its envoy then in London, upon its affairs. On the 21st of September, 1824, the General sent to inform him that the scheme of Iturbide had failed, and that the sixty of the suspicious state of the Governous occurred with General Michelena, its envoy then in London, upon its affairs. On the 21st of September, 1824, the General sent to inform him that the scheme of Iturbide had failed, and that the scheme of Iturbide had failed and the sub-legislate on the sub-legis our own Declaration of Independence, uttered by an unknown Englishman two years before that mental mind. The Major had a brother, Dr. in London, upon its affairs. On the 21st of Septence of the Governmental mind. ples (he had been appointed a major in the Not- and other valuable machines. He had taken out ples (he had been appointed a major in the rotting hamshire militia) to a severe test. He was always proud of the navy, and ambitious of promotion in the service. Lord Howe, who had witten the service of the major was assisting him in procurnessed his courage and skill, having taken command of the fleet to act against the American patched an agent to Yorkshire, with a letter of instructions, which had a good deal to say about levers, coronies, urged Cartwright to take a captaincy of a line of battle ship. He was then paying his addresses to a lady of high family, whose friends would consent to her accepting his hand if he would accede to the proposal of Lord Howe. He dealined the sale line of the coronic acceptance of Lord Howe. He means of some "infernal machine"—the phrases pleasing and graceful verses, from the pen of this declined, thereby losing the favor both of Mars and Hymen. This led to an acquaintance with design to "put the screws" on the Ring.

certaining that his agent was in limbo, Carted by the same writer in his "Norseman's Ride,"

wright wrote to the Attorney General, offering to
a poem which reflects the cold, wintry splendor army, who proved himself a genuine nobleman by resigning his commission rather than act against explain the matter. The Crown officer was not of an Arctic night, and which boldly ventures to be caught so. Indict and hang the conspirator he would, in spite of power looms and militia ern fiction. These lines, on the contrary, are majors. At length the facts became known, and ridiculous scrape by an apologetic letter to the

and they were the earliest English productions on reform in the House of Commons—he maintained that equal representation, universal suffrage, and annual elections, were rights inherent died. Though he was 64 years old at the comin the body of the people. His system closely re- mencement of this period, and 84 at its close, he sembled that engrafted upon the United States did more during these twenty years to procure Constitution twelve years later. This shows him a man of rare sagacity for the times, far in adother ten persons in the Kingdom. He published a man of rare sagacity for the times, far in advance of his contemporaries, and not a whit behind the most radical American patriots. The next year, he presented an address to the King urging peace with his Colonies, and a union with them on the basis of independent States. He organized, the same year, England's first association for promoting Parliamentary reform, called the "Society for Political Inquiry." With some modifications, and a change of name, it was the same to which Tooke and his associates belonged when fired for High Treason, in 1794. Soon after, Cartwright stood twice for Parliament, but was unsuccessful, partly on account of his radical principles, and partly because he would not stoop to any form of bribery, not even "treating," declaring that "he would not spend a single shilling amination. Having procured their release, he took a circuitous route home, getting up meetings and petitions on the tour. He was arrested, taken

before a magistrate, his papers and person searched, when, finding nothing worthy of death or bonds upon him, he was discharged. Vainly en-deavoring to obtain a copy of the warrant on tional Information," which enrolled among its which he was arrested, he subsequently presented the case by petition to the House of Peers. Lord dom—Sheridan, Grey, (who, fifty years after-wards, carried the Reform bill through Parlia-ment,) Dr. Price, and Sir John Sinclair, (the corhas been spent in one unceasing struggle for the liberty of the subject, against that undue influ-ence of the Crown which has increased, is in-creasing, and ought to be diminished; and, whatever difference of opinion may exist as to his political tenets, few will be found to question the integrity of his intentions. Even now, oppressed with years, and not exempt from the infirmities attendant on age, but unimpaired in talent, and unshaken in spirit, frangas, non flectes, he has received many a wound in the combat against corruption; and the new grievance, the fresh in-sult, of which he now complains, may inflict

St. James—all these are freshly remembered, and the grish the ear of the anointed tyranny which itor of the Register, fled to America. Others sacrifices the Joneses and the Mitchells of our left their ears on the pillory at home, or carried

When the heroic struggles of Greece, South America, and Mexico, resounded through Europe, they had no more attentive listener than Major Cartwright. Seizing his never idle pen, he wrote "Hints to the Greeks"-a letter to the President of the Greek Congress-and another to the Greek Deputies. About the same time, he opened his doors to two of the liberal leaders in the Spanish Revolution, who had sought refuge in England eternal shame the servile tricks and fawning His sun was now declining. He had attended his arts of the common scum of office-hunting poli-last reform meeting in 1823; he wrote his last political pamphlet in 1824. In July of this year, he received a letter from Mr. Jefferson, who said Your age of eighty-four and mine of eighty-one years, insure us a speedy meeting; we may then nessed." He had taken a deep interest in the Mexican struggles for liberty, and frequently

well in keeping with the warmth and light and music of an Italian sunset.

SLAVERY AND THE TERRITORIES. SPEECH-OF MR. HORACE MANN,

In the House of Representatives, June 30, 1848, in the right of Congress to legislate for the Terriories of the United States, and its duty to exclude shaven there from.

and penetrated the recease of the receased the receased of the

tage of the responsibility. One class of institutions will gather there one class of men, who will develop one set of characteristics; another class of institutions will gather there another class of men, who will develop other characteristics. Hence, their futurity is to depend upon our present to partake of the nature of creation, rather than of legislation. Standing upon the elevation which we now occupy, and looking over into that empty world, "yet void," if not "without form," but so not be filled with multitudinous life, and reflecting upon our power to give form and character to that life, and almost to foreordain what it shall be, I feel as though it would be no irreverence to compare our condition to that of the Creator before he fashioned the "lord" of this lower world; for we, like Him, can ingraft one set of attributes, or another set of attributes, upon a whole race of men. In approaching this subject, therefore, I feel a sense of responsibility corresponding to the infinite—I speak literally—the infinite interests which it embraces.

As far as the time allowed me will permit, I propose to discuss two questions. The first is:

"Whether Congress can lawfully legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories?"

On this question, a new and most extraordinary

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tember, 1824, the General sent to inform him that the scheme of Iturbide had failed, and that the scheme of Iturbide had failed, and that the ilberty of Mexico might be considered as established. Two days afterwards, "the patriarch of Parliamentary reform" died, retaining his faculties and his fervent love of freedom to the last. He cheerfully resigne himself into the hands of his Maker, exclaiming, "God's will be done?"

H. B. S.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

We find in the Home Journal the following pleasing and graceful verses, from the pen of this young writer. They present a marked contrast by young writer. They present a marked contrast ed by the same writer in his "Norseman's Ride," a poem which reflects the cold, wintry splendor of an Arctic night, and which boldly ventures into the wild and solemn extravagance of North. These lines, on the contrary, are well in keeping with the warmth and light and will he had been a contravied of the constitution has been discovered. The school of the diameter of the article, and all slaves so brought in were made free. So the act of 1800, chapter 51, in further probablistion of the slave trade, applied to all citizens to line all slaves so brought in were made free. So the act of 1800, chapter 51, in further probablistion of the slave trade, applied to all citizens to line all slaves so brought in were made free. So the act of 1800, chapter 51, in further probablistion of the slave trade, applied to all citizens to line all slaves so brought in were made free. So the act of 1800, chapter 51, in further probablistion of the slave trade, applied to all citizens to the United States. Only gives power to legislate for the land as land. The legislate for the state shibition of the slave trade, applied to all citizens to the United States. Only gives power to legislate for the beast that the 3d states. Did not this legislation over the Territories?

BAYARD TAYLOR.

We find in the Home Journal the following pleasing and graceful verses, from the pen of this young writer. They present a

age, but would have no authority over command-

rs or crews.

But we are challenged to show any clause in the

Has been been been been and men higher and the higher than any property of the property of the

ries. Whence, but from this right of sovereignty, does the Government obtain its power of saying that no man shall purchase land of the natives, or aborigines; and that, if you wish te buy land in the Territories, you shall come to the Government for it? Is there any express power in the Constitution authorizing Congress to say to all the citizens of the United States: "If you wish to buy ungranted land in the Territories, you must come to us, for no one else can sell, or shall sell?" This right, sustained by all our legislation and adjudications, covers the whole ground. Lessee of Johnson et al. vs. McIntosh, 8 Wheat, 543; 5 Cond. Rep., 515.

the Territories has been rather that of constitution-making than of law-making. Suppose this
to be true; does not the greater include the less?
If Congress could make a constitution for all the
Territories—an organic, fundamental law—a law
of laws—could it not, had it so pleased, make the
law itself? A constitution prescribes to the legislature what it shall do, and what it shall not do,
it commands, prohibits, and binds men by oaths
to support itself. It says, "hither shalt thou
come, and no further." And if Congress can do
this can it not make the local law itself? Can
by the President of the
United States; and the army and navy of the
United States; and the army and navy of the
United States placed at his command to govern
the territorial inhabitants. (This was under Mr.

Jefferson, a strict constructionist.)

Territory of Orleans, statute 1804, chapter 38.—
Governor nominated by President, approved by
Senate—tenure of office three years. Removable
by the President. Secretary for four years, to be

Governor in case, &c.

Legislative Ceuncil of thirteen, to be annually appointed by the President.

Governor and Council, of course, a reciprocal egative on each other. Congress an uncondi-ional veto on both.

tional veto on both.

District of Louiziana, statute 1804, chapter 38.—

To be governed by the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Indiana.

Congress an unconditional veto on all their Missouri Territory, statute 1812, chapter 95.—A Governor, appointable and removable as above. Secretary, the same. A Legislative Council of nine. Eighteen per-

sons to be nominated by the House of Representatives for the Territory; nine of these to be selected and appointed by the President and Senate.

A House of Representatives to be chosen by the people.

Arkansas Territory, statute 1919, chapter 49.—A

able, as above.

All legislative power vested in the Governor and in the judges of the superior court.

tary appointable and removable as above.

All legislative power vested in the Governor, and in thirteen persons, called a Legislative Council, to be appointed annually by the Presi-

All egislative power vested in the Governor.

Statute 1818, chapter 91, statute 1819, ohapter 113, prohibiting the slave trade, and making it piracy, expressly included all the Territories of the United States.

Statute 1819, chapter 21, authorized the President.

Statute 1819, chapter 21, authorized the President might have cetablished a depot for slaves imported from Afriga, and for their removal to their high three cetablished a depot for slaves within the limits of our Territories, on the Gulf, or on the Missiappi.

By statute 1820, chapter 22, sec. 8, Congress established what has been called the Missouri on the subject of slavery So of Texas. Sec Joint Ret. March 1, 1845.

By statute 1820, chapter 93, statute 1821, chaps 38, sec. 2, and statute 1822, chap. 13, sec. 9, Congress less that the subject of slavery should deny the power of Congress to established what has been called the Missouri on the subject of slavery should deny the power of Congress to legislating on the subject of slavery in the Territories, on the State 1822, chap. 13, sec. 9, Congress legislating on the subject of slavery should deny the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories, on the State.

By statute 1820, chapter 93, statute 1821, chap 38, sec. 2, and statute 1822, chap. 13, sec. 9, Congress the same power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories of the Territories shaded the service, or labor," &c. "An Internet and the service, or labor," &c. "The congress in the subject of slavery in the Territory 2 of Florida.

Does it not neem almost incredible that a dec. 6 fender and champion of slavery should deny the power of congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories (and champion of slavery should deny the power of congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territory 2 of Florida.

Does it not neem almost incredible that a dec. 6 fender and champion of slavery should deny the power of congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the

izing Ohio to form a Constitution and State Government, this Ordinance of 1787 is three times referred to as a valid and existing engagement; and it has always been held to be so by the courts

referred to as a valid and existing engagement; and it has always been held to be so by the courts of Ohio.

So in the act of 1816, chapter 57, section 4, authorizing the erection of Indiana into a State, the Ordinance is again recognised, and is made a part of the fundamental law of the State.

So in the act of 1818, chapter 67, section 4, authorizing Illinois to become a State.

So in the act of 1805, chapter 5, section 2, establishing the Territory of Michigan.

So of Wisconsin. See act of 1847, chapter 53, in connection with the Constitution of Wisconsin. But all this is tedious and superfluous. I have gone into this detail, because I understand the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Bayly] to have denied this adoption and these recognitions of the Ordinance. I hazard nothing in saying that the Ordinance of 1787 has been expressly referred to as valid, or expressly or impliedly resnacted, a dozen times, by the Congress of the United States; and, in the State courts of Ohio, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri, it has been adjudged to be constitutional. How, then, is it possible for any mind, amenable to legal rules for the decision of legal questions, to say that Congress cannot legislate or has not legislated, (except once or twice inadvertently,) on the subject of slavery in the Territories?

On this part of the argument, I have only a concluding remark to submit. The position I am contesting affirms generally that Congress cannot legislate upon the subject of alavery in the Territories. The inexpediency of so legislating is further advocated, on the ground that it is repugnant to democratical principles to debar the inhabitants of the Territories from governing themselves. Must the free men of the Territories, it is asked, have laws made for them by others? No! It is anti-democratic, monarchical, intolerable. All men have the right of self-government; and this principles to the principle of the principles of th

It is anti-democratic, memarchical, intolerable. All men have the right of self-government; and this principle holds true with regard to the inhabi-tants of Territories, as well as the inhabitants of

States.
Now, if these declarations were a Now, if these declarations were a sincere and honest affirmation of human rights, I should respect them and honor their authors. Did this doctrine grow out of a jealousy for the rights of man, a fear of usurpation, an assertion of the principle of self-government, I should sympathize with it, while I denied its legality. But, sir, it is the most painful aspect of this whole case, that the very object and purpose of claiming these ample and sovereign rights for the inhabitants of the Territories, is, that they may deny all rights to a portion of their fellow-beings within them. Enlarge, aggrandize the rights of the Territorial settlers! And why? That they may abolish all rights for a whole class of human beings. This claim, then, is not made for the purpose of making freemen more free, but for making slaves more enalaved. The reason for denying to Congress the power to legislate for the Territories, is the fear that Congress will prevent slavery in them. The reason for claiming the supreme right of legislation for the Territorial inhabitants, is the hope that they will establish slavery within their borders. Must not that Democracy be false, which begets slavery as its natural offspring?

If it has now been demonstrated that Congress has uniformly legislated, and can legislate, on the subject of slavery in the Territories, I proceed to consider the next question. Is it expedient to exclude slavery from them?

Here, on the threshold, we are confronted with the claim that the gates shall be thrown wide open to the admission of slavery into the broad Western world; because, otherwise, the Southern or slave States would be debarred from enjoying their share of the common property of the Union.

I meet this claim with a counter-claim. If, on the one hand, the consecration of this soil of freedom will exclude the slaveholders of the South.

people.

Arkansas Territory, statute 1919, chapter 49.—A
Governor and Secretary, appointable and removable, as above.

All legislative power vested in the Governor.

All legislative power vested in the Governor. ecration of it to slavery will exclude the freemen of the North. We, at the North, know too well when a majority of the freeholders should elect, then they might adopt the form of government of Missouri.

East and West Florida, statute 1819, chapter 93; statute 1821, chapter 29; statute 1822, chapter 193; statute 1821, chapter 29; statute 1822, chapter 193; tolerated. If our demand for free territory, then, excludes them, their demand for slave territory excludes us. Not one in five hundred of the free-man of the North could ever be induced to take his family and domicile himself in a Territory where slavery exists. They know that the institution would impoverish their estate, demoralize their children, and harrow their own consciences with an ever-present sense of guilt, until those con-

voted for it unanimously. Only two States voted unanimously against it. Had but one of Mr. Jefferson's colleagues voted with him, and had Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, voted for it, the restrictive clause in the report would have stood. But a minority of seven from the slaveholding States controlled a majority of sixteen from the free States—ominous even at that early day of a fate that has now relentlessly pursued us for sixty

fate that has now relentlessly pursued us for sixty years.

That vote was certainly no more than a fair representation of the feeling of the country against slavery at that time. It was with such a feeling that the "compromises of the Constitution," as they are called, were entered into. Nobody dreaded or dreamed of the extension of slavery beyond its then existing limits. Yet behold its aggressive march. Besides Kentucky and Tennessee, which I omit for reasons before intimated, seven new slave States have been added to the Union—Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas—the last five out of territory not belonging to us at the adoption of the Constitution; while only one free State, Iows, has been added during all this time, out of such newly-acquired territory.*

But there is another fact, which shows that the slaveholders have already had their full share of territory, however wide the boundaries of this country may hereafter become.

I have seen the number of actual slaveholders variously estimated; but the highest estimate I have ever seen is three hundred thousand. Allowing six persons to a family, this number would represent a white population of eighteen hundred thousand.

Mr. Gayle, of Alabama, interrupted and said:

you forfeit the end. You must use the instrument if you would have the product. Nothing but the feeling of independence, the conscious accurity of working for one's self and one's family, will, in the present state of the world, make labor profitable.

I know it has been recently said in this Capitol, and by high authority, that, with the exception of menial services, it is not disreputable at the South for a white man to labor. There are two ways, far hast of the other, to disprove this assertion. One of them consists in the testimopy of a host of intelligent witnesses acquainted with the condition of the condition of the condition of the sate man to labor. There are two ways, for a host of intelligent witnesses acquainted with the condition of the condition

thousand.

Mr. Gayle, of Alabama, interrupted and said:
If the gentleman from Massachusetts has been informed that the number of slaveholders is only three hundred thousand, then I will tell him his-information is utterly false.

Mr. Mann. Will the gentleman tell me how the property area. many there are?
Mr. Gayle. Ten times as many.

Mr. GAYLE. Ten times as many.

Mr. Mann. Ten times as many! Ten times three hundred thousand is three millions; and, allowing six persons to each family, this would give a population of eighteen millions directly connected with slaveholding; while the whole free population of the South, in 1840, was considerably less than five millions!

Mr. Mrade, of Virginia, here interposed and said, that where father or mother owned slaves, they were considered the joint property of the family. I think, if you include the grown and the young, there are about three millions interested in slave property.

young, there are about the almons and the said in slave property.

Mr. Mann resumed. My data lead me to believe that the number does not now exceed two millions; but, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the number directly connected with slaveholding must have been less than one million. lion. Yet this one million has already managed to acquire the broad States of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, beyond the limits of the treaty of 1783; when, at the time the "compromises of the Constitution" were en-tered into, not one of the parties supposed that we should ever acquire territory beyond those limits. And this has been done for the benefit (if it be a benefit) of that one million of slaveholders, against what is now a free population of fifteen millions. And, in addition to this, it is to be considered that the non-slaveholding population of the slave States have as direct and deep an interthe slave States have as direct and deep an interest as any part of the country, adverse to the extension of slavery. If all our new territory be doomed to slavery, where can the non-slaveholders of the slaveholding States emigrate to? Are they not to be considered? Has one-half the population of the slaveholding States rights, which are paramount, not only to the rights of the other half, but to the rights of all the free States besides?—for such is the claim. No, sir. I say that, if slavery were no moral or political evil, yet according to all principles of justice and equity, the slaveholders have already obtained their full share of territory, though all the residue of this continent were annexed to the Union, and we were to become, in the insane language of the day, "an ocean-bound Republic."

I now proceed to consider the nature and effects of slavery, as a reason why new-born communities

of slavery, as a reason why new-born communities should be exempted from it. First let me treat of its economical or financial, and secondly, of its

moral aspects.

Though slaves are said to be property, they are the preventers, the wasters, the antagonists, of property. So far from facilitating the increase of individual or national wealth, slavery retards both. It blasts worldly presperity. Other things being equal, a free people will thrive and prosper, in a mere worldly sense, more than a people divided into masters and slaves. Were we so constituted as to care for nothing, to aspire to constituted as to care for nothing, to aspire to nothing, beyond mere temporal well-being, this well-being would counsel us to abolish slavery wherever it exists, and to repel its approach wher-

Enslave a man, and you destroy his ambition, his enterprise, his capacity. In the constitution of human nature, the desire of bettering one's condition is the mainspring of effort. The first touch of slavery snaps this spring. The slave does not participate in the value of the wealth he creates. All he earns, enother seizes. A free man labors, not only to improve his own condition, but to better the condition of his children. The mighty impulse of parental affection repays for diligence, and makes exertion sweet. The slave's heart never beats with this high emotion. However industrious and frugal he may be, he has ever industrious and frugal he may be, he has nothing to bequeath to his children—or nothing save the sad bonds he himself has worn. Fear may make him work, but hope never. When he may make him work, but hope never. When he moves his tardy limbs, it is because of the suffering that goads him from behind, and not from the bright prospects that beckon him forward in the race. What would a slave-owner at the South think

should he come to Massachusetts, and there see a farmer seize upon his hired man, call in a sur-geon, and cut off all the flexor muscles of his arms and legs? I do not ask what he would think of his humanity, but what would he think of his sanity? Yet the planter does more than this when he makes a man a slave. He cuts deeper than the muscles—he destroys the spirit that moves the muscles.

than the muscles—he destroys the spirit that moves the muscles.

In all ages of the world, among all nations, wherever the earnings of the laborer have been stolen away from him, his energies have gone with his earnings. Under the villeinage system of England, the villeins were a low, idle, spiritless race; dead to responsibility; grovelling in their desires; resistant of labor; without enterprise; without foresight. This principle is now exemplified in the landlord and tenant system of Ireland. If a tenant is to be no better off for the improvements he makes on an estate, he will not make the improvements. Look at the seigniories of New York—the anti-rent districts, as they are now called; every man acquainted with the subject knows that both people and husbandry are half a century behind the condition of contiguous fee-simple proprietorships. All history illustrates the principle, that when property is insecure, it will not be earned. If a despot can seize and confiscate the property of his subject at pleasure, the subject will not acquire property, and thereby give to himself the conspicuousness that invites the plunder. And if this be so when property is merely insecure, what must be the effect when a man has no property whatever in his earnings? the plunder. And if this be so when property is merely insecure, what must be the effect when a man has no property whatever in his earnings? Who does not know that a slave, who can rationally hope to purchase his freedom, will do all the work he ever did before, and earn his freedom money besides? Slavery, therefore, though claiming to be a kind of property; is the bane of property; and the more slaves there are found in the inventory of a nation's wealth, the less in value will the aggregate of that inventory be.

This is one of the reasons why slave labor is so much less efficient than free labor. The former can never compete with the latter; and while the greater service is performed with cheerfulness, the smaller is extorted by fear. Just as certain as that the locomotive can outrun the horse, and the lightning outspeed the locomotive, just so certain is it that he who is animated by the hopes and the rewards of freedom will outstrip the disheartened and fear-driven slave.

ened and fear-driven slave.

The intelligent freeman can afford to live well, dress decently, and occupy a comfortable tenement. A scanty subsistence, a squalid garb, a mean and dilapidated hovel, proclaim the degradation of the alave. The slave States gain millions of dollars every year from the privations, the mean food, clothing, and shelter, to which the slaves are subjected; and yet they grow rich less rapidly than States where millions of dollars are annually expended for the comforts and conveniences of the laborer. More is lost in production than is gained by privation.

of age. "Of this class," says Mr. Gregs, any thousand are non-producers."* I suppose South Carolina to be as thrifty a slave State as there is, perhaps excepting Georgia; yet here is one-third part of the population, old enough to work, and able to work, who are idle, and of consumers.

Another answer to the above assertion is, that if white labor were reputable at the South, and white men were industrious, the whole country would be a garden—a terrestrial paradise—so far as neatness, abundance, and beauty, are concerned. Where are the results of this respected and honored white labor? In a country where few expenses are necessary to ward off the rigors of winter; where the richest staples of the world are produced; where cattle and flocks need but little shelter, if any; if man superadded his industry to the bounties of nature, want would be wholly unknown; competence would give place to opulence, and the highest decorations of art would mingle with the glowing beauties of nature.

But hear Mr. Gregs:

"My recent visit to the Northern States has fully satisfied me that the true secret of our difficulties lies in the want of energy on the part of hose who ought to labor. We need never look for thrift while we permit our immense timber foreats, granite quarries, and mines, to lie idle, and supply ourselves with hewn granite, pine boards, laths, shingles, &c., furnished by the lary dogs of the North; ah! worse than this; we see our back country farmers, many of whom are too lasy to mend a broken gate, or repair the fences to protect their crops from the neighboring stock, actually supplied with their axe, hoe, and broom handles, pitchforks, rakes, &c., by the indolernt mountaineers of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The time was, when every old woman had her gourd, from which the country gardens were supplied with seed. We now find it more convenient to permit this duty to devolve on our careful friends, the Yankees. Even our boatonrs, and handspikes for rolling logs, are furnished, ready made, to our hand." &c. Again:

barely to preserve life."—Essays, p. 7.

And again:

"Shall we pass unnoticed the thousands of poor, ignorant, degraded white people among us, who, in this iand of plenty, live in comparative nakedness and starvation? Many a one is reared in proud South Carolins, from birth to manhood, who has never passed a month in which he has not, some part of the time, been stinted for ment. Many a mother is there who will tell you that her children are but scantily supplied with bread, and much more scantily with ment; and if they be clad with comfortable raiment, it is at the expense of these canty allowances of food. These may be startling statements, but they are nevertheless true; and, if not believed in Charlesson, the members of our Legislature, who have traversed the State in electioneering campaigns, can attest their truth."—Essays, p. 22.

A fter such statements as these: after the testi-

can attest their truth."—Essays, p. 22.

After such statements as these; after the testimony of hundreds and hundreds of eye-witnesses; after the proofs furnished by the aggregates of products, published in our Patent Office reports, it is drawing a little too heavily on our credulity to say that the white man at the South is industrious. Industry proves itself by its results, as the sun proves itself by shining.

But slavery is hostile to the necessions advance.

as the sun proves itself by shining.

But slavery is hostile to the pecuniary advancement of the community in another way. The slave must be kept in ignorance. He must not be educated, lest with education should come a knowledge of his natural rights, and the means of escape or the power of vengenace. To secure the abolition of his freedom, the growth of his mind must be abolished. His education, therefore, is prohibited by statute, under terrible penalties.

Now, a man is weak in his muscles; he is strong only in his faculties. In physical strength, how much superior is an ox or a horse to a man; in much superior is an ox or a horse to a man; in fleetness, the dromedary or the eagle. It is through mental strength only that man becomes the superior and governor of all animals.

It was not the design of Providence that the work of the world should be performed by muscular strength. God has filled the earth and im-

work of the world should be performed by muscular strength. God has filled the earth and imbued the elements with energies of greater power
than that of all the inhabitants of a thousand
planets like ours. Whence come our necessaries
and our luxuries?—those comforts and appliances
that make the difference between a houseless wandering tribe of Indians in the far West, and a
New England village? They do not come wholly
or principally from the original, unassisted
strength of the human arm, but from the employment, through intelligence and skill, of those
great natural forces, with which the bountiful
Creator has filled every part of the material Universe. Caloric, gravitation, expansibility, compressibility, electricity, chemical affinities and
repulsions, spontaneous velocities—these are the
mighty agents which the intellect of man harnesses to the car of improvement. The application of water, and wind, and steam, to the propulsion of machinery, and to the transportation of men
and merchandise from place to place, has added
ten thousand fold to the actual products of human
industry. How small the wheel which the stoutest laborer can turn, and how soon will he be ten thousand fold to the actual products of human industry. How small the wheel which the stoutest laborer can turn, and how soon will he be weary. Compare this with a wheel driving a thousand spindles or looms, which a stream of water can turn, and never tire. A locomotive will take five hundred men, and bear them on their journey hundreds of miles in a day. Look at these same five hundred men, starting from the same point, and attempting the same distance, with all the pedestrian's or the equestrian's toil and tardiness. The cotton mills of Massachusetts will turn out more cloth in one day than could have been manufactured by all the inhabitants of the Eastern continent during the tenth century. On an element which, in ancient times, was supposed to be exclusively within the control of the gods, and where it was deemed impious for human power to intrude, even there the gigantic forces of nature, which human science and skill have enlisted in their service, confront and overcome the raging of the elements—breasting tempests and tides, escaping reefs and lee-shores, and careering triumphant around the globe. The velocity of winds, the weight of waters, and the rage of steam, are powers, each one of which is infinitely stronger than all the strength of all the nations and races of mankind, were it all gathered into a single arm. And all these energies are given us on one condition—the condition of intelligence—that is, of education.

Had God intended that the work of the world should be dear by human bones and shows, he would have given us an arm as solid and strong as the shaft of a steam engine; and enabled us to stand, day and night, and turn the crank of a steamship while sailing to Liverpool or Calcutta. Had God designed the human muscles to do the work of the world, then, instead of the ingredients of gunpowder or guncotton, and the expansive force of heat, he would have given us hands which could take a granite quarry and break its solid acres into suitable and symmetrical blocks,

ents of gunpowder or guncotton, and the expansive force of heat, he would have given us hands which could take a granite quarry and break its solid acres into suitable and symmetrical blocks, as easily as we now open an orange. Had he intended us for bearing burdens, he would have given us Atlantean shoulders, by which we could carry the vast freights of railcar and steamship, as a porter carries his pack. He would have given us lungs by which we could blow fleets before us; and wings to sweep over ocean wastes. But, instead of iron arms, and Atlantean shoulders, and the lungs of Boreas, he has given us a mind, a soul, a capacity of acquiring knowledge, and thus of appropriating all these energies of nature to our own use. Instead of a telescopic and microscopic eye, he has given us power to invent the telescope and the microecope. Instead of ten thousand fingers, he has given us genius inventive of the power-loom and the printing press. Without a cultivated intellect, man is among the weakest of all the dynamical forces of nature; with a cultivated intellect, man is among the weakest of all the dynamical forces of nature; with a cultivated intellect, man is among the weakest of all the dynamical forces of nature; with a cultivated intellect, man is among the weakest of the human limbs. A thousand slaves may stand by a river, and to them it is only an object of fear or superstition. An intelligent man surpasses the shoient idea of a river-god; he stands by the Penobacot, the Keunebec, the Merrimack, or the Connecticut; he commands each to do more work than could be performed by a "Essays on Domestic Industry, or An Inquiry into the Expediency of Establishus Cotten Mannatage in South

navies on their bosom, and lift the ocean itself above its level, by their outpouring flood? Abolish those sources of wealth, which consist in the personal industry of every man, and of each member of every man's family, and that wide-spread thrift, and competence, and elegance, which are both the reward and the stimulus of labor, will be abolished with them. Forego the means, and you forfeit the end. You must use the instrument if you would have the product. Nothing but the pabulum of that crop is exhausted; the intelligent man, with his chemist's eye, sees not only the minutest atoms of the earth, but the impondence, the conscious security of working for one's self and one's family, will, in the present state of the world, make labor profitable.

I know it has been recently said in this Capitol.

THE NATIONAL ERA. WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1848.

ME NOTICE.

After the 21st of this month, no more Campaign subscribers will be received. All new subscribers, after that date, will be expected to subscribe for a year, or six months, on our usual terms. We hope, however, that our friends will not relax their efforts, which thus far have proved greatly efficient.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR SIX MONTHS.

We have not nerectore enoughes attacking the fra for less than a year, but the present state of political affairs, the importance of a wide diffusion of Anti-Slavery truths, and the earnest request of numerous friends, now in duce us to announce that, until otherwise noticed, we will furnish the Eva to those who cannot subscribe for a longer period, six months for one dollar, as usual, in advance.

We accompany this offer with the expression of an earnest hope, that, where it is practicable, subscriptions will be sent for a year.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

Tuckerton, a favorite resort for the lovers of seabathing. It lies on the sea shore, in the lower part of Burlington county, N. J., about fifty-two niles from Philadelphia. A pretty bay, seven miles wide, spreads out between it and two flat sandy islands, stretching along the coast, where the sea breaks, and foams, and roars, in vain efforts to reach the quiet haven within. Tuckerton itself is a neat little place, greeting one most agreeably after a long ride through the melancholy pines. The inhabitants are accustomed to visiters, betraying none of that annoying curiosity which characterizes so many country villages, and they know how to make strangers feel at home. The late Judge Tucker, formerly a member of Congress from this district, a beautiful monument to whom has been erected in the Methodist burying ground here, did much by his pure example to elevate the moral tone of the place: the people boast that there is not a drunkard among them.

From the room where I write-in the handsome and hospitable residence of my friend and relative, Dr. Thomas Page—I look out upon the prairie-like meadows, abounding in game; the winding creek, crowded with busy boatmen; the bright, tranquil bay, all alive with boats, some sailing between the islands and the shore, others lying at anchor, the angler aboard as much 'excited by the sport of catching "black" fish, as the politician is, by that of catching green ones-and beyond all this rolls the ever-restless ocean, its breakers flashing in the sunlight, and admonishing the innumerable sail, now bending on every tack, to mind their points, if they would escape the fate of the Chinaman which went to pieces not long since upon the beach.

A delightful refuge is this little nook from a noisy world. You get rid of hubbub and humbug the moment you leave Camden. No locomotive shakes you to a jelly; no turnpike keeps up an incessant din in your ears. You travel silently, slowly, softly, through the warm, gushing sands and still pines, everything (except the musquiftee) allaying excitement, and digraging thought. to repose. And at the journey's end, you are exempt from the nervous agitation of the Telegraph, and even the mail disturbs you but twice the bay, and "cutting capers" in the surf, you almost forget the turmoil of the world you have left behind you.

New Jersey improves in everything but roads-It is astonishing what a passion the people have for ploughing through sand. From Philadelphia to Moorestown, Mount Holly, Medford, and Tuckerton, there is a great deal of travel; but not a turnpike to one of these places. Burlington county, in which they lie, and which is a garden spot till you reach the pines, would become almost continuous with Philadelphia, were the roads turnpiked. But, however industrious and frugal Jerseymen may be at home, (and no people surpass them in these respects.) their enterprise they

reserve for abroad. New Jersey labors under the disadvantage of having its two principal markets outside of its own borders. New York on the north, and Philadelphia on the west of the State, while furnishing ready markets for its products, prevent the growth of any metropolis within its limits, and consequently that development of State character which depends so much upon metropolitan influences. New Jersey has earned little distinction among the States, in science, the arts, or poligy, but in consequence of the absorption of her cities of New York and Pennsylvania. Her mercantile enterprise, her political ambition, seek their rewards amidst the exciting competitions of those cities-her young men of character migrate so soon as they can choose their own path in life. All through the States, you find emigrant Jerseymen, and everywhere they are marked by energy, steadiness, perseverance, and thrift. A majority of the pioneers of Cincinnati, emigrated from New Jersey. Nicholas Longworth, who has made Cincinnati the vineyard of the West, and is, we believe, the richest man in that city, is a native of this State, and was a poor mechanic when he left it. Judge Burnet, one of the pioneers, now among the wealthiest men of that city, formerly United States Senator from Ohio, is a Jerseyman. So is Dr. Daniel Drake, of the same city, who stands at the head of the Medical Profession in the West. I could name many others, but have no room. Every State ought to have a metropolis of sufficient considera-tion and dignity, to furnish a field, and secure re-

As to politics in New Jersey, wherever I hav been, they seem languishing. New Jersey Whig-gery worshipped Henry Clay, and is rather cold in its obeisance to the new idol. Still, it puts on something of a sad smile, and talks of the Allison letter. It has gone so far in this place as to hoist a flag to the top of a Liberty pole, bearing on one side the name of "General Zachary Taylor," and on the other, the famous saying, rather forlorn, however, as a motto, in civil warfare, "A Little More Grape, Captain Bragg." It seems to understand that the strength of its candidate depends more upon grape-shot than anything

the Whig party in the field without a candidate, and the Democratic candidate, without a party; the former claiming as their representative, a candidate who denies the claim, and the latter claiming to be the representatives of a party, the best portion of which is repudiating him. Van claiming to be the representatives of a party, the best portion of which is repudiating him. Van Buren and the Free Soilers seem to be the only men who clearly understand themselves!

Incomparamensible.—Mr. Ashmun stated last evening, that if he supposed Gen. Taylor would veto the Wilmot Proviso, "not all the considerations on earth would tempt him to vote for him." He is then trusting a consideration, higher in his opinion than all other earthly considerations, to a contingency of the frailest tenure imaginable; he in confiding it to the keeping of a man he does not know, without a single substantial assurance how that man will act in relation to it. If a fortune were at stake, it would not thus be periled.

Springfield Sentinel, 25th ult.

DUPLICITY CONTINUED.

We place side by side the following part graphs—the first, from a pamphlet address of the New Orleans Central Rough and Ready Club to the Pople of Louisiana, signed by S. S. Prentiss, BaliePeyton, and eight other leading friends of General Taylor; the second, from the New Haven Journal, written on the strength of a letter said to have been received from the Hon. Truman Smith by the editor of that paper.

Smith by the editor of that paper.

From he New Orleans Address.

The election of Gen. Taylor wilniford to the SOUTH and to the West the strongest of alguranties for security, diring his administration, or both the great subjects towhich we have referred—tite Provise and Internal Improvement.) As regards the WILMOT PROVISO, the need not remind you, that, being himself a SLAVEHOLDER, a native of Virgnia, a citizen of Louisiana, With EVERY FEELING AND INTEREST ICENTIFIED WITH US, we lave NOTHING TO FEAR; we reveneed for the Constitution, for the principles which guish Washington's administration; and on this shaded the 16th of that month, he reports that conversation full. The ground take the principle was a conversation with the condition of the venture passed by Congress, approved by Washington, and upheld by Triend that he would neither the consequently there is no aground left for the interposition of the veto. He told my friend that he would neither veto the Wilmot Provise, nor would he intrigue against it, nor do anything to embarty, that IN SIM WILL WE EVER FIND THE FIRM DEFENDER OF THOSE RIGHTS.

MASSACHUSETTS FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

Boston, 8th 9th month, 1848. Our State Convention is just over. It was altogether the largest and most spirited political meeting ever held in Boston. The proceedings were characterized by harmony and enthusiasn Hon. S. C. Phillips, of Salem-a great and good man, universally respected—was nominated for Governor, and Hon. John Mills, of Springfield, a distinguished member of the late Democratic flar ty, for Lieutenant Governor. An electoral ticket, headed by Samuel Hoar and William Jackson,

Among the speakers were Hon. S. C. Phillips, Judge Allen, Hon. John C. Park, John Van Buren, Ex-Governor Morton, Hon. J. A. Bolles, Joshus Leavitt, Charles Sumner, and George Bradlurn. An efficient State Committee were appointed, who will do their whole duty. The address, from the pen of Dr. Palfrey, is, I need not say, worthy of the cause.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA QUESTION IN

Looking over recently the debates in Congres in 1840, on the resolutions of William Cost Johnson, of Maryland, against the reception of Anti-Slavery petitions, in which the subject-matter of these petitions-the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia-was discussed more or less by most of the speakers, we have noted one or two facts which illustrate the position and views of even Northern Whigs at that period. With the exception of Ex-Governor Slade, (now

Free Soil man,) we find none of the speakers in favor of granting the prayer of these petitions.

such a purpose.
"Yes," returned Biddle, "and does not

"He (Mr. H.) did not believe the North had

any right to interfere with the question of domes-tic slavery; and he did not blame Maryland and Vir-ginia, the States that coded this Discrict, because they told the North they had no right to interfere. They He concluded his speech with the following

emphatic declaration : "As a representative in part of the Empire State and the North, he would never vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, with-out the content of those States." We recall these declarations at this time

ply to show that President Van Buren's views on the subject of slavery in 1837 were endorsed by leading Whigs of the North in 1840. While we design no excuse for the course of the former twelve years ago, we think, if those only who were at that time without sin are to cast stones s him, he will escape with few bruises.

CAMPAIGN FOR FREEDOM. We have received two numbers of this paper

It is published under the auspices of a committee of the Free Democracy of the city of New York, and is edited with great tact and talent. It is published at so low a price that the friends of Free Soil ought to see that every family in the State is furnished with a copy.

It will be published twelve weeks, on the fol-

lowing terms: One copy - - -Ten copies - - - 2.00 Twenty-four copies -Fifty copies - -One hundred copies - -

ostage, to George H. Purser.

EX-GOVERNOR THOMAS ON FREE SOIL.

The following is the letter from Hon. Francis The following is the letter from Hon. Francis Thomas, Ex-Governor of Maryland, to which we referred in yesterday's paper. It will be seen that it was addressed to the Committee of Correspondence, and of course it would have been read before the recent Convention at Union Hall, had it been received in time. Coming from such a source, at this extraordinary juncture of political affairs, it will doubtless be perused with interest by all classes of readers. We therefore place it on record, as a part of the history of the times.—Bahimore Sun.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, dated on the 19th of this month, inviting me to be present at a Mass State Convention at "Union Hall," in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday next, has been forwarded from my house in Frederick to my temporary residence in this county, where I have been detained for more than a month past in at-

been detained for more than a month past in attending to private business.

From your letter I learn that the principal object of the proposed Convention will be the formtaion of an electoral ticket, to be voted for by the people of Maryland, favorable to the election of Van Buren for the Presidency.

I have not participated in the proceedings of any political meeting, large or small, since my canvass for the Chief Magistracy of Maryland closed, at a public meeting in the town of Cumberland, early in October, 1841. I am, therefore, under no obligation, express or implied, to support or vote for either one of the nominees of the National Conventions held by the Whig and Democratic parties, respectively. Being free to make choice of a candidate to be voted for from the three gentlemen who have been brought be-

to prohibit the African slave trade-signified, distinctly, their desire to have the farther extension of slavery arrested, and who, by adopting the celebrated Ordinance of 1787, forbidding the introduction of slavery into all the territory then held by the United States, set an example that ought to have been followed by their posterity.

The opinions here indicated I have long entertained, and know of no reason why I should not on this occasion give them distinct utterance. Indeed, so far from feeling any wish to conceal my opinions on this subject, I know of no public question, to be decided in the approaching Presidential election, of so much moment as that particularly involved in the nominations at Buffalo, or better calculated to awaken my decided preference for the electoral ticket you propose to have nominated.

See the farther extension in the weare exulting with unfeigned delight in the prospect of speedy cortain triumph.

Even Whigs—Taylor men—of long standing, and yet in the party, admit to me that we may carry, as I claim we shall carry, every free State.

Walhonding, Ohio, July, 1948.—A little over one-third of the votes in the free States will elect the question of slavery extension. That is, if every third Whig and Democrat would vote for him, the Liberty party could turn the scale, and elect him. But will Liberty men do it? They should! Because, by so doing, they can settle forever this most important issue, and the one on which all the others had like the prospect of speedy and certain triumph.

Even Whigs—Taylor men—of long standing, and yet in the party, admit to me that we may carry, as I claim we shall carry, every free State.

Walhonding, Ohio, July, 1948.—A little over one-third of the votes in the free States will elect with the party of the votes in the free State.

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Walhonding, Ohio, July, 1948.—A little over one-third of the votes in the free State will elect with the party of the work of the party, admit to me that we shall carr

nominated.

Seeing that I cannot attend the sittings of the Convention to be held on Monday next, I must be content with tendering my best wishes for success to your commendable purposes, and am, very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

Francis Thomas.

Messrs. W. Gunnison, R. Gardiner, E. B. Cunningham, T. H. Stanford, and J. E. Snodgrass, Committee, &c.

For the National Era. HARVEST GATHERING.

BY MISS PHEBE CAREY.

The last days of the summer: bright and clear. Shines the warm sun down on the quiet land, Where corn-fields thick and heavy in the ear, Are slowly ripening for the laborer's hand; Seed-time and harvest—since the bow was set, Not vainly has man hoped your coming yet! To the quick rush of sickles, joyously
The reapers in the yellow wheat-fields sung,
And bound the pale sheaves of the ripened rye,
When the first tassels of the maize were hung
That precious seed into the furrow cast
Earliest in spring time, crowns the harvest last.

Ever, when summer's sun burns faint and dim, And rare and few the pleasant days are given, When the sweet praise of our thanksgiving hym Makes beautiful music in the ear of Heaven, I think of other harvests, whence the sound Of singing comes not as the cheaves are bound. Not where the rice-fields whiten in the sun, And the warm South casts down her yellow fruit, Shout they the labors of the antunn done— For there Oppression casts her deadly root, And they, who sow and gather in that clime, Share not the treasures of the harvest-time.

God of the seasons! thou who didst ordain
Bread for the eater, who shall plant the soil,
How have they heard thee, who have forged the chain
And built the dungeon for the sons of toil?
Burdening their hearts, not with the voice of prayer,
But the dull cries of almost dumb despair. They who would see that growth of wickedness
Panted where now the peaceful prairie waves,
And make the green paths of our wilderness
Red with the torn and bleeding feet of slaves—
Forbid it, Heaven! and let the sharp are be
Laid at the root of that most poison tree! Let us behold its deadly leaves beein

CORRESPONDENCE.

North Fairfield, Huron County, O., August 22, 1848.—The cause of Freedom in this section of country is prospering, and but for the efforts of a few leading politicians of both the old parties, men who sincerely desire the success of their respective candidates—for the sake of the spoils—the Free Soil movement would make an universal sweep; as it is, the Reserve will give to the nominee of the Buffalo Convention 6,000 majority at least, some think from 12,000 to 20,000, but you may depend on 6,000; and other parts of the State are favor of granting the prayer of these petitions.

Biddle, of Pennsylvania, a leading and influential Whig metaber, in the course of his speech took occasion to remind the Democrats that their candidate for reflection, President Van Buren, had declared the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District.

Vanderpoel, of New York, here rose and asked him if Mr. Van Buren did not also state that he considered the exercise of the right so dangerous and inexpedient, that he should veto a bill for such a purpose.

"Yes," returned Biddle, "and does not every the such asking too much, sir, I should life it would not be asking too much, sir, I should life it would not be asking too much, sir, I should Democratic paper that hoists the name of Taylor; and Taylor papers that claim him to be opposed to the Wilmot Proviso—such papers as the Selma (Ala.) Reporter, Montgomery Journal, &c. Be assured, sir, that if we receive three or four papers from you of that description, that we shall make good use of them until November next.

With the best wishes for your prosperity and success in the great cause of universal freedom, I subscribe myself

Benjamin T. Hunt.

Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio.—Here we are— all alive—full of hope—full of activity—and de-

all alive—full of hope—full of activity—and determined to triumph.

Cleveland led the way—the people thereof held the first ratification meeting on Saturday last. It was an enthusiastic one; composed of the right men, and imbued with the right spirit. Your friends—J. C. Vaughan and S. Lewis—spoke.

Wednesday, 16th.—J. C. Vaughan and S. P. Chase addressed another large and enthusiastic meeting. Cleveland is for Van Buren and Adams.

Thursday, 17th.—S. P. Chase and J. C. Vaughan spoke to a mass meeting at Painesville, Lake county, and the people there met them with an enthusiasm equal to that of 1840.

Friday 18th.—Old Ashtabula met at Jefferson. The people were out in their strength—they had

Friday 18th.—Old Ashtabula met at Jefferson. The people were out in their strength—they had their banners and music—and Free Soil principles, and Free Soil songs, told who and what and where they were. J. C. Vaughan and S.P. Chase occupied the day. The enthusiasm beyond that of 1840.

If the Reserve holds out—if the other counties

in which Messrs. Vaughan and Chase are to speak show as bold a front as Cuyahoga, Lake, and Ashtabula, Van Buren and Adams will receive over 12,000 majority in Northern Ohio! But of this I will write you again, for I am booked for the contest, and I shall be with the speakers In faith and hope, yours,

In faith and hope, yours, D. N.

Mount Vernon, Knox County, O., September 2, 1848.—Within you will find the names of two new subscribers, and their pay, together with the pay for my own paper for the past year. I wish I could send you one hundred names; I would gladly do it. To-day, Hon. Tom Corwin addressed the people, in this place, in favor of Taylor's claims to the Presidential chair, and I must say that I was greatly disappointed; I had expected much, but received very little. There was nothing manly or statesmanlike in his address. He made the people laugh by his witticisms, but failed to convince them by his arguments, of which, indeed, there were very few. I heard Mr. Brinkerhoff on the day previous, in favor of the Buffalo Platform, and I certainly think that he far excelled Mr. Corwin. Mr. Brinkerhoff has been nominated for Congress by the Free Soil men of this Two hundred copies - - 25.00 Orders should be sent without delay, free led Mr. Corwin. Mr. Brinkerhoff has been nom-inated for Congress by the Free Soil men of this district. The Taylor men will unite in his sup-port, preferring him to the candidate of the Democratic party. The Free Soil prospects here are very encouraging.

Yours, respectfully,

EDWIN H. NEVIN.

South Bend, St. Joseph County, Ind., August 3, 1848.—If a few lines from this formerly strong Whig, but now "Free Soil," county, would be interesting to you

Whig, but now "Free Soil," county, would be interesting to you, or to your readers, you have them with pleasure.

You may be assured that the people here are awake to their interests. Almost the universal sentiment of Northern Indiana is for "Free Soil," and "no farther extension of slavery;" and there is every reason to believe that the great mass of the people will carry out this sentiment at the polls in November next. But there are not a few of those who cannot think of leaving the old parties, and who would probably—were it not for the present Free Soil movement—sacrifice the interests of the country, to blindly follow the party wherever the South might choose to lead. To such men we would say, look well to the step you are about to take, lest you have cause to repent when it is too late; for know that the North will be heard in the cause of Freedom, and those who are not true to her interests in the hour of trial may justly expect to reap the reward of her indignation.

The Whigs here now tay to stand more the

may justly expect to reap the reward of her indignation.

The Whigs here now try to stand upon the ground which they refused to occupy at their National Convention, and the principal effort of their leaders is to prove that General Taylor is, in principle, favorable to the Wilmot Proviso. What say your Southern slaveholders to this?

The speech of Mr. Calhoun on the Oregon bill has certainly done more for the cause of Freedom than any other speech delivered during the session. It has awakened thousands to a sense of their duty, and shown them what they may expect from the South.

Yours respectfully,

**Potential India 29, 1848 ** We are in the midst of the session in the south.

ant issue, and the one on which all the others hang, viz: that slavery is an evil so great that it shall not have the patronage of the Government nor extension. This would be a very great gain, and exceedingly different from a Missouri compromise or division of the Territories, which, if sanctioned by the People, will be regarded as a solemn decision on their part that slavery is not only as good, but much better than liberty. It will be a decision that the claims of some three hundred thousand slaveholders are equal to the rights of the balance of the some twenty millions of American people. I sincerely hope you will hold this fact up to the gaze of the world. A handful of men claim to be the whole eight millions of the South, and claim for themselves more territory than they are willing, even as a comproterritory than they are willing, even as a compro-mise, to allow to twelve millions of the North; and the four millions of free non-slaveholding white men among them they allow no territory and no rights. Now, if slavery is just as good as liberty, and a slaveholder no better than a free-man, a single State, and that a small one, is the utmost the American People should assign to the slaveholders out of the new Territories; for if an enumeration should be taken, and the lands di-vided accordingly, it would be found to be their full share. If my hasty statistics are wrong, I hope you will take it up, and let us know what the true share of the slaveholders in the new Ter-

ritories would be.

I do think Van Buren can be elected. Let us I do think Van Buren can be elected. Let us have yours, and other papers for the campaign, at fair prices, and even this district may be revolutionized, heretofore regarded as the hardest in Ohio. Though there is, of course, much uncertainty, the prospect is glorious. I was at a large raising yesterday—the company mostly Democrats—and I heard not one hurra for Cass or Taylor. And though I deemed it best to say lit-tle, one wealthy and influential Democrat assur-ed me he was going for the nominee of the Buf-

Ransomville, Niagara County, N. Y., August 15, 1948.—The State of New York will without doubt give Mr. Van Buren a large majority. In the town of Somerset, once almost entirely Democratic, a paper was circulated a few days ago, to ascertain the te of feeling with regard to the different candidates. Mr. Cass received one vote; General Taylor none. The representations General Taylor, none. The paper proves to a demonstration that they are the right kind of

While returning from the Buffalo Convention, While returning from the Buffalo Convention, I was in company with a number of gentlemen from Michigan. They stated that they had travelled much through the State; moreover, they solemnly averred that the State of Michigan would give a large majority for Mr. Van Buren. There is not the least doubt but what the State of Ohio will back the Free Soil and Free Territory candidates with twenty-one electoral votes. It is that should give thousand from this State candidates with twenty-one electoral votes. It is a fact, that about six thousand from this State alone were in attendance at the Buffalo Convention. Indiana, Massachusetts, Vermont, and, it is firmly believed by many, all of the free States, will declare next November that slavery has attained its utmost limits. Yours, &c.,

J. L. FOWLER.

Pace's P. O., Barren County, Ky., August 22, 1848.—As you told your readers there was an Anti-Slavery candidate in this county, some may like to hear how he came out in getting votes.

This county gave about 2,800 votes. Glazebrook at the form one one of This may look discount but the form one one of This may look discount but the form one one of the form of th This county gave about 2,800 votes. Glazebrook got but 65—some say 69. This may look discouraging, and it is somewhat so; but, all things considered, I think it is doing well.

It seemed to be the general impression here, (and it was decidedly mine,) that we Liberty men should not embarrass the elections until we came

should not embarrass the elections until we came to elect delegates to the Convention to alter our Constitution. Mr. G. came out without any general understanding among his friends, and I think his intention was to issue his circulars, cause as much talk on the subject as possible, and then decline running just before the election. The slavery question was much talked of; the Whigs and Democrats had their full sets of candidates; the Whigs got alarmed, as most of the Liberty the Whigs got alarmed, as most of the Liberty men were Whigs, and this county is Whig by no great majority. G's friends were influenced by their party preferences; many became clamorous for him to withdraw; all knew there was no chance for his election, and nearly all wished their votes to count where there was some chance f success.

About two weeks before the election, it was

proposed that a meeting of G.'s special friends should be held, to consult on the propriety of his solution to the proposition took—no person dis-senting. The meeting was held, and it was de-cided that he should run the race out. When this was known, the Whigs were roused afresh, (for they expected G. would decline, as that idea went out as soon as he came out as a candidate,) and many threats and fair promises were made. G.'s friends in and about Glasgow were overcome. They drew up a request for G. to withdraw, and all signed it, and presented it to him—(Glazebrook lives in Glasgow.) Amidst all the menaces of friends and foes, all the clashing elements of party strife, G. stood firm. He told the signers of the request that the matter had been decided at the meeting, and he would abide by its decision, as he had agreed to do. So, here was a flare-up between him and many of his strong friends.

Van Buren. Campaign papers are size along the started in Beaver, Honesdale, and Chester.

A Free Soil daily paper will be established in the city by the committee to whom that matter belongs. The heartiest zeal and greatest liberality is manifested by the men who have the mind and the means to accomplish it. A permanent free paper is intended. Philadelphia ought to have one for all purposes and times, as well as for the exigencies of a campaign. They drew up a request, for G. to withdraw, and

aspect. I feel great solicitude on the subject. I am decidedly a Free Territory man. There are many in this region; but Kentucky will go for Taylor—so I think. Yours,

NICHOLAS W. JONES.

Tipton, Cedar County, Ioma, August 26, 1848.—
The nomination of Van Buren and Adams by the Buffalo Convention has sent a thrill of hope and joy through many a heart, in Iowa, that had long beat high for Freedom; and but that each party is afraid of the other, there would be a simultaneous outburst for the Free Soil Party in the Hawkeye State. This distrust is giving way as the movement becomes more general; and many who were warm partisans at the late election, as Whigs and Democrats, now take each other by the hand, and Democrats, now take each other by the hand, and pledge themselves to stand together on a higher and holier platform, at the coming President

dential coatest.

Primary meetings are being called throughout the State, preparatory to a general Convention.

The party ties which have so long held mer from duty are now broken, and the format "The People's Party," upon the genuine principles of Democracy, will be the result. Let it be founded upon a scale liberal alike to all, whether native or foreigner, and it will go far towards fraternizing our country, and the world. The better part of the South will soon be with us, and the part of the South will soon be wish as, enlightened spirits of other countries will approve and admire the redemption it shall bring. Incog. Salem, Columbiana Co., O .- In the report of the

Buffalo Convention, in your columns, and in all the journals which I have seen, there occur two the journals which I have seen, there occur two errors, which it were well to correct. (1.) In the eighth resolution, (which was identical in this particular with the sixth of the Ohio scries.) Typo has put in that rascally little word "more," before "Slave Territory," as though we were disposed to "put up" with our present Slave Territory. The line adopted reads: "No more Slave States, and no Slave Territory." It is worthy of corrections.

and no Slave Territory." It is worthy of correcting.

(2.) Since the wisdom of the People has determined to retain his sage counsel in the Senate, and to confer the command of the army upon some other citizen, it is due to John P. Hale and to Ohio that you correct the unintentional mistake, (equally general in its publicity,) which represents Ohio as voting, in the Committee of Conferees—"For Van Buren, 37; Hale, 31; others, 10—78." It was—Hale, 31; Van Buren, 27; others, 10—68. Ohio had but 69 votes in Committee—so I am manifestly right. This, too, has mittee—so I am manifestly right. This, too, has some little importance, so I guess, Mr. Oliver Dyer. Both the above errors were committed by Mr. O. D. in his "verbatim report" H. L. P.

Washington, Pa., September 1, 1848.—The work has been commenced here in good earnest, and the effect is electrical. I have no hesitation in saying, that if an earnest effort had been made throughout the North, immediately after the nominations of Case and Taylor, every free State in the Union might have been carried for Van Buren; and I still hope he may be elected. Yours, truly, Samuel McFarland.

Ers during the campaign. You will please on.
mence with Corwin's speech.
Very respectfully, your friend and fellow-laborer in behalf of the oppressed,
Charles C. Guthele.

Greenfield, Ohio, September 5, 1848 - Taylor men Greenfeld, Ohio, September 5, 1848 — Taylor menhave notices through the country for "Free Soil" Taylor meetings!! The Cass men the same!!! So you see Free Soil is all the go. No man will hear to anything else but that his favorite candidate will go for Free Soil. So the Buffalc Convention has brought both the old parties together on that point, and there is something gained. But I expect you will say what a hundright. I expect you will say, what as humbug; very likely; but your thunder had such a mighty influence, that they have stolen it, and gone to work; and there is not a man in the land who would risk his character in favor of Slavery. Extension. In these diggins the work of reform

THE MOVEMENT.

FREE SOIL -The freemen of the North and Fire Soil.—The freemen of the North and West are buckling on their armors, as did their sires in the revolution, to battle for liberty. Van Buren and Adams will make a grand run in some of the States. Their platform of principles, which we will publish in our next, are such as no American ought to be ashamed of. They reverberate upon our ear like the holy breathings of the "Declaration of Independence."

Blue Hen's Chickens, Wilmington, Del.

MR. BITTLER, Senator from South Carolina, in his place in the Senate, August 10, 1848, said : "Sir, pass your law excluding slavery from "Sir, pass your law excluding stavery from New Mexico and California, and I would advise my constituents from South Carolina to go out there with their slave property, and with arms in their hands, to protect their rights in these Territories." "I would recommend them to go out there armed to the teeth to defend themselves."

"How would you oust them from these Territories." "Sir wheters lew you may not not be seen to see the seen that the seen the seen the seen the seen the seen that th ries?" Again: "Sir, whatever law you may pass excluding slavery, I would advise our brethren of excluding slavery, I would advise our brethren of the South to set aside that law, and go armed into the Territory, ready to defend themselves and their property. You may call this Nullification, or whatever else you please, but this is what I should do." "Gentlemen propose to admit Irish, Scotch, Germans, Dutch, all the refuse population of Europe, if they choose to go and settle in those Territories. But a gentleman from the South and his negrees are to be excluded."

One reason why the South should sustain Tay-One reason why the South should sustain Taylor for the Presidency with great unanimity isbecause his nomination affords us a final and unlooked-for chance of electing a Southern man to office. The importance of placing at the head of the Government one whose birth, association, and CONNECTION is identified with the South, and will fearlessly uphold her rights and guard her from oppression, cannot fail to strike every mind. In this view, his election becomes a mat-ter of vital moment to the slaveholding portion of the Confederacy.—New Orleans Bee.

The New York Sun, a paper having sixty thousand subscribers, and about half a million of readers, speaking of the political complexion of things in New York, says: "The Buffalo hunt of the Barnburners bids fair to be as exciting and successful as that preparing for the Sierra Madre. Old Hunker journals, in all parts of the Union, are hauling down the Cass flag, and running up the Free Soil banner; and, from appearances, the Presidential battle will be mainly between Van Buren and Taylor. The Northern and Western Democrats give as a reason for abandoning Cass, that in his principles he is like the Irishman's fleat—when they put their finger on him, he isn't there. Evidently, the Hunkers of both parties are in hot water, from which nothing but attenrelieve them."

FREE SOIL IN MISSOURI.-The Wochenblatt, & German paper, published in Hermann, has come out for the Free Soil nominations, and abandoned Cass. This paper is influential in the direction of many hundred voters in the counties of Gasconade, Franklin, Cole, and Osage, where the doctrine of Free Soil and Free Labor is the prominent feeling with the Germans. Elsewhere in Missouri these stanch Republicans do not like to be brought in contact with Slave Labor. The Cincinnati Herald says that ten of the

them Locofocos, are pledged not to vote for any man for United States Senator who is not opposed to both Taylor and Cass. PHENIXVILLE PIONEER.—This paper, which has hitherto been neutral in politics, has joined the Free Soil party, and raised the Van Buren and

nembers elect to the Indiana Legislature six of

Adams ticket THE PITTSBURG SATURDAY VISITER comes to us enlarged and otherwise improved. Like almost or quite all the Liberty party papers, it hangs out the Van Buren flag.

THE PIONEER, New London, Howard county, Indiana, is one of the many Free Soil papers springing up in the West, in obedience to the in The Pittsburg Chronicle, a daily neutral paper.

has run up the Van Buren flag. A new German paper has also been started in Pittsburg. The Tioga Banner, a Democratic paper, has abandoned Cass for Van Buren. A paper published at Conneautville, Crawford county, has come out for Van Buren. Campaign papers are also about to

friends.

Our national affairs are assuming an important the exigencies of a campaign.

Liberty (Philadelphia) Herald.

Israel Garrard, Esq., a young gentleman of fine talents, and step-son to Judge McLean, has be-come associate editor of *The Ohio Standard*, the Central Free Soil Organ of the Buckeyes. E. P. Tracy, Esq., has become an associate editor with Thomas Y. How, jun., in conducting the Cayuga New Era, published at Auburn.

The Free Soil Platform is the name of a ne campaign paper, supporting Van Buren and Adams, at Akron, Summit county, Ohio. The Free Soil Banner is a paper just established at Indianapolis, Indiana.
The Rulland Republican is a handsome Free Soil paper, at Rutland, Vermont.

Allen Shepard has sold the Boston Republican The Indianapolis Banner, the Centreville Sentinel, Madison Democrat, Jonesborough Pioneer, and several other papers, support the Buffalo

this week with rather an anomalous appearance. The outside of the paper bears the name of Van Buren and Adams, and lo!—presto! change!— when we turned to the inside we find the Taylor and Fillmore flag flying at its mast-head, as usual George A. Snyder, Esq., of Selinsgrove, Union county, Pennsylvania, son of Governor Snyder, and a stump orator for Clay in 1844, has joined the Free Democracy. Mr. S. is an accomplished scholar, an able political writer, and an influential Whig.—Union Times.

The Elizabethtown (N. J.) Journal comes to us

FREE SOIL IN SHENANDOAH, VIEGINIA.-The Fr Soil Convention, which met at Woodstock, on the 20th of July, have adopted Van Buren and Adams as their candidates, and appointed a committee to address the People of Virginia. The following

1. Thomas H. Pitta. 10. D. H. Fravel. 2. J. Gilmore. 11. E. Kenna. 11. E. Kenna. 12. George Rye. 13. J. Sloan. 14. T. Freeman. 15. W. Wallace. . George Craig. . David Hottel. 5. J. Birkshire. J. W. Steffy. 16. J. Y. Ashenburst 17. Thomas Wood. 3. J. Parkinson.

INDIANA.—The following Electoral Ticket was formed at the Van Buren and Adams State Convention, in Indianapolis, on the 30th ultimo. Hon. H. L. Ellsworth presided, assisted by three Vice Presidents and three Secretaries. Senatorial Electors.

Henry L. Ellsworth, of Tippecanoe county.

John H. Bradley, of Bartholomew county.

Contingent Senatorial Electors.

E. Deming, of Tippecanoe county;
S. S. Harding, of Ripley county. District Electors.

Nathan Little. John R. Cravens, of Jefferson co. John R. Cravens, of Jefferson co.
James H. Cravens, of Ripley co.
George W. Julian, of Wayne co.
Ovid Butler, of Marion.
Milton Short, of Lawrence co.
Albert G. Coffin, of Parke co.
Samuel A. Huff, of Tippecanoe co.
Jos. L. Jernegan, of St. Joseph co.
Lewis Beecher, of Allen co.

Contingent District Electors.

2. John Brazzleton.

3. John P. Milliken.

6. E. J. Sumner.

2. John U. Pettit.

10. Daniel Worth.

and the sales of the

Whereas, at the Free Soil Convention held at Buffalo, on the 9th of August, of the friends of Freedom of all political parties, a cordial union was effected, embracing a platform of the Liberty party, and candidates for the office of President and Vice President were nominated to represent

and Vice President were nominated to represent that platform:

Resolved, That we cordially adopt the platform of principles of said Convention, and are prepared to give our most zealous support to Martin Van Buren and Charles F. Adams.

Resolved, That, at 12 o'clock to-day, this Convention will proceed to the Tremont Temple, and there merge and mingle ourselves with the State Convention of the Free Democracy in forming a State organization, and recommending candidates for the State officers to support the Buffalo platform.

Resolved, That John P. Hale had our hearty confidence when he was nominated for the Presi-dency; he won our admiration by his course in the Senate; and he has secured the first place in our heart of hearts by his magnanimous course in reference to the Buffalo Convention.

Resolved, That the members of our State Central Committee be requested to act hereafter as a provisional Anti-Slavery Committee, to take such measures as they may think proper to promote the Anti-Slavery cause, especially in its moral and general aspect. and general aspect.
At half-past twelve the Convention met in Tre-

At hair-past tweive the Convention met in Tremont Temple, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, &c. John Mills, of Springfield, was chosen Chairman; twelve Vice Presidents, one from each Congressional District, and five Secretaries, were appointed.

Committees were appointed to nominate candidates and report resolutions.

dates and report resolutions.

The Convention then adjourned till afternoon.
The Convention assembled again at 3½ o'clock,
P. M. Addresses were made by John C. Parks,
of Boston; George Bradbura, of Nantucket; John
A. Bolles, of Boston; and J. T. Farley, of Groton,
without making any nominations. The Convention then adjourned till this (Thursday) morning

tion then adjourned till this (Thursday) morning at 9 o'clock.—Boston paper.

Virginia.—A portion of the Whigs of Hanover, the native county of Mr. Clay, assembled on Tuesday, the 21st of August, at the Slash church, and, repudiating the Philadelphia nominations, unfurled their banner to the breeze, with the names of Henry Clay for President, and John Minor Botts for Vice President, inscribed thereon. Fifty-four names are appended to the proceedings, "as citizens of Old Hanover, and stand like pillars of granite, supporting the temple of civil liberty, and bolstering the great cause."

Norfolk (Va.) Argus.

COLUMBUS DELANO, -An attempt has been mad to produce an impression that this gentleman would support General Taylor. The Cincinnati Herald says this is not the case. At a Free Soil Convention, held in Knox county, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, Mr. Delano defined his position. The following is an extract from

the official proceedings:

"Hon. C. Delano, being called for, then took the stand, and in an able speech again defined his position—which was, that he was resolved not to support either General Taylor or General Cass, but if he voted for either of the three candidates, it would be Martin Van Buren. He further exhorted the people to keep up the Free Soil organization, and push it forward with energy, as the only means of keeping the Territories free."

MASSACHUSETTS FREE SOIL CONVENTION.-The Free Soil Convention in session here have nominated Hon. Stephen C. Phillips for Governor, and Hon. John Mills, of Springfield, for Lieutenant

The Electors at large are, Samuel Hoar, of Conord and William Jackson, of Newtown.
The district Electors are, Joseph Willard, John
B. Alley, J. G. Whittier, Matthew Brooks, A. De Witt, James Fowler, Thomas Robinson, Benja-min V. French, P. Leach, and Isaac C. Taber. The address, which was adopted, reflects se-verely upon Mr. Webster's course and opinions.

ALBANY, September 8, 1848. MASS MEETING OF FREE SOILERS IN ALBANY. The people in favor of the Free Soil movement, which is at present making considerable stir in our midst, held a meeting at the Capitol this evening, at which there were over three thousand at tendants, who gave utterance to the most unbound-

progress of their doctrines.

John Van Buren spoke in his usual effective manner on this, his favorite theme, and seemed to arouse in the minds of his followers a determina-

MICHIGAN .- The Ann Arbor True Demo "Recruits are pouring into the Free Soil camp from every quarter in this State. The books are nearly full already. The question, 'Who is for Free Soil?' is no longer asked—but, 'Who is not for Free Soil?'

Free Soil? 18 no longer asked—but, Who is not for Free Soil? 18 The Liberty Press, at Battle Creek, comes out manfully for Van Buren and Adams. A Free Soil campaigner is to be published in the same

place.
The Free Soil Advocate is the title of a spirited sheet which has just made its appearance in Adrian. Let the Free Soil men of Southern Michigan, A correspondent from Jackson, under date of August 10, says: "The Free Soil cause is progressing rapidly. We are organizing in every school district. The masses are with us."

A. F. Bell, member of the last Legislature from Ionia, is out with all his might for Van Buren and We say to our friends, at home and abroad

keep the ball rolling.

The Jackson State Gazette (Whig) has hoisted the Buffalo nominations.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.—The Conferees

CONGRESSIONAL CONFREENCE.—The Conferees from Bradford, Susquehanna, and Tioga, met at this place last evening, and renominated Hon. D. Wilmot upon the first ballot.

The Democracy of this district will now have an opportunity to show how unyielding is their attachment to the great principle of Freedom with which Mr. Wilmot is identified, and of shielding him from the malicious attacks of its carries. His

son, of Newton, was chosen President, and there were seven Vice Presidents. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Jackson, Joshua Leavitt, Lovejoy of Cambridgeport, and others, took part, the following resolutions were adopted by a large vote:

Whereas, at the Free Soil Convention held at Buffalo, on the 9th of August, of the friends of Freedom of all political parties, a cordial union was effected, embracing a platform of the Liberty

business.

"In reply to a remark made by the person whom he was conversing with, he said that most of the old party questions mere obsolete. He daily received letters asking his opinion in relation to a United States Bank. To reply to them were idle, for the bank was dead, and it was as wise to think of restoring a dead man to life as to give it a new existence. In all respects, he uttered sentiments which exhibited his unlimited confidence in the will and honesty of the People."

THE FREE SOIL MASS MEETING IN PHILA-DELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4, 1848.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir: On Thursday evening of last week we had one of the greatest meetings which ever convened in this city. It seems that flesh is actually coming upon the dry bones, and a resurrection to life is now certain. The old spirit of Liberty is beginning to be manifested in Pennsylvania, and her "fierce Democracy." who have hitherto appeared to be "twice dead, plucked up by the roots," are now the foremost in promoting the Free Soil principles. I send you herewith a report of the proceedings of the meeting, taken chiefly from the Public Ledger. In a few days you may depend upon a copy of John Van Buren's speech, carefully corrected, for your paper. In haste, yours truly, Gold Pen. To the Editor of the National Era:

GRAND FREE SOIL DEMONSTRATION. Last evening the friends of "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men," and those who are in favor of sustaining the platform adopted by the Buffalo Convention, met in the Chinese

ed by the Buffalo Convention, met in the Chinese Museum in mass meeting.

The large saloon was filled to overflowing before the hour of meeting, and a very large number of citizens, in consequence of the dense throng, found it impossible to get within hearing distance of the speakers.

At half-past 7 o'clock, the assemblage was called to order by James J. Robbins, who nominated the following officers, who were uneminated to

the following officers, who were unanimously confirmed by the meeting.

President—B. W. Richards.

President—B. W. Richards.
Vice Presidents—Jacob Snyder, jun., John Ashton, jun., C. D. Cleveland, James Kay, jun., George L. Heins, Daniel L. Miller, jun., Jonas Wyman, A. Theodore Chew, Samuel Townsend, William B. Thomas, Conrad Liebrich, Andrew Given, Nathaniel P. Brown, D. C. Skerrett, Jonathan Gillingham, L. W. Burnett, William Candiders, Thomas J. Williams, Dr. Henry Bond, George Morrison Coates, Samuel Champion, William Johnson, Dr. C. Hering, David Sellers, L. Mahlke, John J. Robbins, jun.
Secretaries—Eli Dillin, Richardson L. Wright, George Connell, William F. Kintzing, Paschal Coggins.

Coggins.
Upon taking the Chair, the President addressed the meeting as follows:
Fellow-citizens: In taking the Chair with which you have honored me, I will be pardoned in saying a single word. We come up in vast numbers to oppose the extension of slavery. We pretend not to interfere with the rights or privileges of any, but we claim a right to prevent the extension of slavery to the free soil of the Conleges of any, but we claim a right to prevent the extension of slavery to the free soil of the Confederacy. This is the broad question which has brought us together as the free citizens of a free State. It is time for us to come up, when we see Senators and Representatives attempting to extend slavery to the soil of Oregon, when its people have said that they will not have slaves. It is time for us to come forth as citizens of Philadelphia, to speak what we truly think upon this subject. I was told before the meeting commenced that those who came here did so out of curiosity. But you have come to consult together upon this But you have come to consult together upon this subject—God grant that it may not be too late. It is said that it is commenced by rabid persons—but it is not so—you have truly come to consider upon this subject, and proclaim your sentiments

against it.

The following preamble and resolutions were then read by Colonel Thomas L. Kane, a son of the Hon. John K. Kane, the recipient of the cel-

[We have no room for the resolutions.] During the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Van Buren, and other gentlemen, entered, and the apapplanse was overwhelming. As soon as it subsided, Colonel Kane proceeded in reading them. After they were finished, the President put the question on their adoption:

Voices—(a large majority)—" Aye?"

The "Noes" were quite neisy and loud. Considerable confusion here arose. The President put the question with the same result, and pronounced the resolutions adopted.

The President then introduced Mr. Van Buren to the meeting, who spoke with great ability:

The President then introduced Mr. Van Buren to the meeting, who spoke with great ability; and he was followed by Dr. William Elder, of this city, in a speech of surpassing eloquence. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed; and, at 10 °clock, the meeting adjourned, with three cheers for Free Soil, three for John Van Buren, and three for the nominees of the Buffalo Convention.

FREE SOIL MEETING IN PIKETON, OHIO.

At a meeting of the Free Soil Delegates of the eighth Congressional district, held in Piketon on the 31st of August, 1848, William Silvey, of Ross, was called to the Chair, and Joseph Corson, of Scioto, appointed Secretary.

After invoking a blessing on our labors, the following resolution was offered, and unanimously adverted.

adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of and accept the Platform adopted by the Buffalo Conven-

Resolved, That we heartily approve of and accept the Platform adopted by the Buffalo Convention.

On motion, Mr. James McConnell, of Ross county, was unanimously selected as the Elector for this district.

The following resolutions were then offered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the course of our member of Congress, Hon. John L. Taylor, and also of Senators Allen and Corwin, on the so-called Compromise bill, and also on the Oregon bill.

Resolved, That, under the existing circumstances, one of the candidates for Congress for this district being in favor of the Free Soil Platform, and it being understood that the other is opposed, we therefore feel it would be inexpedient to nominate a third candidate, but will leave it with our friends to vote as their consciences may direct.

Resolved, That the following-named gentlemen be appointed a Committee of Arrangement and Correspondence for their several counties, with power to add to their numbers: For Ross—William Silvey, Richard Long, and Robert Stewart; for Adams—Silas Thomas, Dr. T. M. Tweed, and James Rodgers; for Jackson—Dr. Isham,

Crookham, sen.; for Pike—William Slaughter, John A. Jones, Dr. L. Norton, and John Carolus; for Scioto—L. Moss, William Hicks, and R. S. Silcox.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangement and Correspondence be requested to hold a series of meetings in their several counties as soon as practicable.

Resolved, That we recommend to the notice of our friends, for their support, the Cincinnati Campaigner, Herald, Signal, Columbus Standard, and National Ere.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to every paper in the district, and also to those named in the last resolution, with a request that they will publish them.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

WILLIAM SILVEY, President.

JOSEPH CORSON, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7, 1848.

The New Orleans Delta, of this morning, publishes another important letter from General Taylor, explanatory of his position as a candidate for the Presidency.

He alludes, with considerable severity, to criticisms on detached parts of his letters, made by party editors, and declares himself Whig in principle, but at the same time no party man. He declares himself emphatically the people's candidate, having been nominated by all parties, and consented to stand as a candidate in the hope that it would have the effect of causing the canvass to be conducted with candor, if not in a more kindly spirit than had previously been the case.

He therefore accepts the nomination of the Whig Convention, with gratitude and pride, and refers to his letter addressed to Captain Allison for his views on all necessary subjects, and promises that, if elected, he will endeavor to cement the Union, and establish the happiness of his country on an enduring basis.

FREE SOIL MOVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. Snodgrass on the Stump in the Keystone State— Aspects and Prospects of the Cause there—Letter from him on the Subject—Contemplated Visit to Ohio—The True Position of the Friends of Free

KENNETT SQUARE, CHESTER Co., PA.,

o Obie—The Twe Position of the Firedials of Five Soil, &c.

Examers Square, Conester Co., Pa. Speamber 5, 1848.

Dr. Balley: Having come here upon the "Free Soil" of Pennsylvania, by desire of some of the friends of Progress, I propose to give you a glance of the sepect of affairs in this region.

Pactory, the establishment of that quandam of the contract of the sepect of affairs in this region.

Pactory, the establishment of that quandam of the contract of the sepect of affairs in this region.

Ballet only three or four hours previous, by an anouncement from the stand of a mast semperance meeting at Abburn, presided over by that warm friend of Tectochilam, Robert Lyale, and several and the contract of the series of Five Soil was like of the series of the series

notes.

The next meeting I addressed was convened on Sunday evening, in the Friends' meeting-house in this place. In view of the day and place, I thought it best not to say much about political aspects. Hence I dwelt, for the most part, on the moral aspects of the Slavery question. The assemblage was a good one, and I have reason to believe that my effort was not altogether in vain, although I had no hope of being able to make this people more firm and determined in their opposition to the giant curse of the land. By the way my anticipations of the condial hospitality

this people more firm and determined in their opposition to the giant curse of the land. By the way, my anticipations of the cordial hospitality, as well as the reformatory spirit, of the inhabitant of Kennett, have not been disappointed. The material of Kennett, have not been disappointed and so the control of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government.

An instance of this liberality is the new vote of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the curies as well as an among them are some of the same that the samulancement of the set. It is made by concentration of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set. It is made by concentration of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set. It is made by concentration and among them are not the seasons part of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set. It is made by concentration of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of the set of \$2,827, for maintaining the Government of \$2,827, for maintaining the beyond the most unpretending oratory, to reveal it, when once they are willing to be guided aright. I think the local friends of the cause would do well to attend to Marshallton. It will yield good fruit when the day for "gathering" shall have

As seem the first throughout throughout the first throughout throughout

not to violate in the slightest degree their due ense of political obligations.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"Mr. Samuel G. Bonham, York, Pa."

"Mr. Samuel G. Bonham, York, Pa."

"Important Letter from General Taylor—defining his Position, &c.

New Onleans, Sept. 7, 1848.

The New Orleans Delta, of this morning, publishes another important letter from General Taylor, explanatory of his position as a candidate for the Presidency.

He alludes, with considerable severity, to criticisms on detached parts of his letters, made by party editors, and declares himself Whig in principle, searched for in vain in the parties which have heretofore solicited their suffrages. It is not "politics" that they have been wont to shun, so much as the unprincipled portisamism that has been wearing that name! Let the political atmosphere become once purified by the electric currents of Heaven-dessended truth, that are now everywhere flashing from soul to soul, and there will be few voters absent from the polls.

Rejoicing to be able to assure you that the Free Soil movement is doing a glorious work in the Keystone State, I subscribe myself hopefully yours,

J. E. Snodgrass.

THE GREAT CLAY MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The New York Tribune says, that the Clay rally at Vauxhall, on Thursday night, was one of the largest, and, by all odds, the most enthusiastic political meetings which has been held in that city this year. Ten thousand persons were in attendance, and the enthusiasm was unmistakably genuine, and at times rose to a pitch that seemed almost frantic. Hon. Willis Hall, formerly Attorney General of the State, presided. In his introductory speech, he examined Gen. Taylor's claims to the Presidency.

E. Delafield Smith, Esq., and Dudley Selden, also spoke. Mr. Selden said he believed that Clay could carry New York by 50,000 majority, and in the House, would be chosen. An address and resolutions were adopted; one of the resolutions recommends the immediate nomination of an electoral ticket.

ral ticket.

ral ticket.

A telegraphic despatch was received from John M. Botts, telling them to go ahead. The meeting adjourned, and a procession was formed, which proceeded to the residence of David Graham, Esq., who made an eloquent speech. They also paid a visit to Mr. Greeley.

Mr. Leavitt, who acted a prominent part in the proceedings at Buffalo, has addressed a letter to the Liberty men of the United States, from

the Liberty men of the United States, from which we extract the essential portion:

"I left home for Buffalo, under anxious apprehensions that the Liberty party, after a pure and honorable career, thus far, might be brought to a dishonorable end. I feared that, under the pressure of a deep desire to stay the spread of Slavery, and amid the excitement of an immense assembly, our members would be hurried away to abandon our platform of principles, and basely desert our loved and admired standard bearer, so as to weaken his hands and discourage his heart in the commanding position in which his merits and our confidence had placed him. We were all actuated by so intense a desire for union, that I was afraid we should lay our platform too weak in its foundation, or too narrow in its compass, to was afraid we should lay our platform too weak in its foundation, or too narrow in its compass, to hold up the ordnance with which we must batter down the citadel of slavery. Just before the Convention, some of the papers friendly to Mr. Van Buren declared that the Utica nomination could not be withdrawn, and that Mr. Van Buren must be a candidate, whether he should obtain the nomination at Buffalo or not. His letter to the Utica Convention was too westignees. the Utica Convention was too unsatisfactory to
the Utica Convention was too unsatisfactory to
us to be the basis of union, and the appearance of
dictation was too disrespectful to be submitted to
without a sacrifice of self-respect. And yet I
feared that the friends of Mr. Hale would be so feared that the friends of Mr. Hale would be so much in haste to make sacrifices for the cause, that they would yield to all this without duly considering what we owed to the honor of the Liberty party and its candidates,

"As I travelled somewhat leisurely through the State of New York, I was agreeably impressed by the tone of candor and respect which the friends of Mr. Van Buren exhibited towards Mr. Van Buren exhibited towards Mr.

friends of Mr. Van Buren exhibited towards Mr. Hale and the Liberty party, and the utter absence of anything like attempts either to coax or coerce us to the support of their candidate. They seemed to appreciate the delicacy of our position, by its resemblance to their own; and to feel that it would be better for us to continue our separate organizations, than that either should be given up with dishonor. Indeed, both their hopes and my own, of effecting a satisfactory union, were far from being as strong as our wishes were ardent.

dent.

"My position, during all the proceedings of the Convention, was as favorable as could be desired for forming a correct judgment as to their character. I was a member of the informal or Provisional Committee appointed by the delegates who were on the ground the day before the Convention. The necessary preliminary arrangements were all completed with admirable harmony and despatch, until we came to consider the mode of procedure by which the business before us was to be transacted in such an immense assembly, with the requisite deliberation, and with due regard to the rights and wishes of all. Here we were distracted with a variety of schemes, almost as many as there were minds. The subject was at length referred to a select committee of one from each State represented; and this committee, after an ineffectual attempt to come to some conclusion, put it into the hands of a subcommittee, consisting of Hon. Mr. Bascom, of Seneca Falls, Hon. Mr. Hamlin, of Columbus, both Whigs; Dr. Snodgrass, of Baltimore, and myself. Next morning three projects were presented and considered, and Mr. Bascom's plan was unanimously approved, reported, and adopted, and distributed the property of t "My position, during all the proceedings of the

we are presented with a cartoon of the Presented and considered, and Mr. Bascom's plan was making his congé to his audience, and informing the ladies and gentleman that, by their permission, the same "farce" shall be repeated next session.

The real object of D'Israeli and the party he aspires to lead, was to frighten Lord Palmerston out of his determination to join with France in mediating between Austria, Lombardy, and Sardinia. The Tory party here are delighted at the success of the Austrian arms, and were anxious that the conquerors should gain for the cause of despotism all the advantages attainable from their recent victories. The effort, bold and vigorous though it was, is a complete failure; the mediation is effective, and the work of carmage will cease in Lombardy.

The Parliamentary business af the last fortinght has consisted principally in voting away the public money with the usual liberality—the opposition made by economists proving always inffective.

om some hope, that, by next session, they may get rid of the paltry English regium donum, consisting of £1,695 per annum, voted to dissenting ministers, and distributed among 300 of them, in a sum averaging £5 each. It is hoped that next year, by voluntary effort, a sufficient sum will be raised to deprive the distributors of the grant of the power to compromise the great principle which they annually sell at this price to the Government.

A great deal of time was wasted, on Tuesday eming, on the currency question, which brought to abndon.

The opposition of Lord George Bentinck to the Sugars Duties bill, though kept up with perseverance, is quite ineffective, and that measure, with the Health of Towns bill, may be expected to become law next week.

In reference to Anti-Slavery topics, you will perceive that Lord Denman has moved for the prosecution of all British subjects directly or indicating the slave trade piracy, "with a punishment less severe than that now incurred a lies for declaring the slave trade paracy," with a punishment less severe than that now incurred to follow the sugars of the laws of any other country. And he would say, from all he knew of slavery, and also for concerting measures with our allies for declaring the slave trade piracy, "with a punishment less severe than that now incurred for intention of the laws of any other country. And he would say, from all he knew of when the mountain, if the Convention should thus accept the nomination, if the Convention should thus accept the nomination, if the Convention is a manner which at any man not prohibited by the laws of into country, or the laws of any other country, in obtaining freedom and justice.

Lord Denman denounces the opinion that our thempts to suppress the alave trade had, in fact, but that any man not prohibited by the laws of into country, or the laws of any other country, in obtaining freedom and justice.

Lord Denman denounces the opinion that our thempts to suppress the alave trade had, in fact, increased it; and that, to put

1847. Dillingham.

The Cass party is the third party. The resul s no test of the real strength of the Free Soil party. Thousands of Whigs voted for their own candidates in the State election, who will probably either not vote at all, or support the Free Soil ticket next November.

ABRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA. SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Boston, September 8—11 A. M.
The royal mail steamer Hibernia, Capt. Shannon, was telegraphed off Boston at an early hour this morning, and arrived at her wharf about 8 o'clock A. M.
The Hibernia sailed from Liverpool August 26, thus making her passage in less than 13 days. She brings six days later intelligence from all parts of Europe than that brought by the Washington. The following is a summary of the news brought by her:

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA Advices from Breslau, to August 16, say that a evolution has broken out simultaneously in St. Petersburg and Warsaw.

Travellers who have arrived at London from Russian Poland unanimously confirm this intelli-

The Emperor has fled to Cronstadt, and a Pro-visional Government has been established at St Petershupe

Petersburg.

The Prussian messenger from St. Petersburg has arrived at Breslau with the Vienna mail. This same train has also conveyed a Russian courier, who says he will not wouch for the authentic.

rier, who says he will not vouch for the authenticity of this intelligence from our correspondent, who in general may be relied upon, although we must confess there are grounds for disquietude, on account of the uncertainty of all news coming from Russia.

The Breslau Gazette contains the same intelligence, but adds, that nothing has been heard of the emeute that is reported to have broken out at Warsaw; that intelligence, therefore, appears to be without foundation. The London Times, of the 26th, however, doubts this.

THE CHOLERA.—The Vienna papers of the 17th and 18th, received this morning, state that the cholera is raging in the interior of the empire, and that the disease is exceedingly malignast at Riga, where as many as one hundred are carried off daily, out of a population of 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND. AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

Irish affairs have lost much of their interest, and now begin to be regarded with total indifference, not only by the people, but by the Government. The State trials have, so far, resulted in the conviction of only one of the chief leaders. John Martin, proprietor of the Felon newspaper, has been found guilty, and sentenced to ten years transportation.

In the case of O'Doherty, the second jury wer unable to agree upon the verdict. He is still confined, and at the next commission the trial will be again repeated. The Government have determined upon issuing a special commission for the trial of Smith O'Brien and the other captured

leaders in Tipperary.

In every part of Ireland, the reports give but poor hopes of saving the great bulk of the potato crop; added to which, it is even reported that the grain crops will be below an average.

balls, lucifers, &c., show the existence of a conspiracy, wide-spread in its nature and diabolical in its designs. These designs appear to have embraced extensive incendiarism in the metropolis and the chieftowns in the manufacturing districts, coupled with which were to have been massacre, robbery, and the destruction of Governmental authority.

FRANCE.

occupies three huge volumes, to give to our readers anything like a summary of the contents.

LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP OCEAN MONARCH.
TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIPE.—The Ocean Monarch, Captaln Murdock, left Liverpool on the 24th of August, with 360 steerage passengers, 6 in the first and 22 in the second cabin, and, with her first and 22 in the second cabin, and, with her crew, had on board 398. She had not proceeded far, however, before the utmost consternation was produced by an announcement that the ship was on fire; and scarcely had the alarm been given when she was in a complete blaze.

At the time the fire was discovered, the vessel was about eight miles to the eastward of the Great Arms Head, and several vessels were in sight, and signals of distress were immediately answered by a yatch belonging to Sir Thomas Littledale, which was shout is miles distant.

The Bruillan frigate Alfonso was out on a pleasure excursion; when no time was lost in bearing down to her, and it was their intention to another intention to another the complete of the c

apprehensions were entertained. Yesterday, the wind veered from southwest to northwest, the day is cooler, the barometer is steadily improving, and our fears are in some measure allayed. There is, however, a general, but by no means universal failure of the potato harvest.

Yours, most truly, W.O.

LETTER FROM JONNUA LEAVITT.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

Mr. Leavitt, who acted a proprince to a specific party had secured their principles, it was no more than fair to give others the men; and that, as we were a party for 'principles, not men,' we had got all we wanted, carried the Conference as with a whirlwind. I confess I was one of the first to yield to its resistless power. And so our work was done."

Vermont Election.—The result in 124 towns of the vote for Governor is thus stated:

THE MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW CONDUCTED by R. W. Emerson, Theodore Parker, J. E. Cabot, and others. Devoted to the Great Questions of the Day, in Politics, Religion, Humanity, &c. CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1849.

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1848.

ART. 1. The Philosophy of the Ancient Hindoos.

2. William Ellery Channing.

3. Principles of Zoology.

4. Constitutionality of Slavery.

5. Apologetical and Explanatory.

6. Short Reviews and Notices.

The Editors' Note to the Readers.

Agents, to whom liberal commissions will be allowed, are wanted to circulate the work. Bound copies of Vol. 1 on hand.

COOLINGE & WILEY, Publishers,

Sept. 7.—Imi

MOUNT PLEASANT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AMHERST, MASS.

BOYS, AMHERST, MASS.

REV. J. A. NASH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE Winter Session of this school will commence on Wednesday, Nov. I, 1848, and continue to April 1, 1849, five months. Pupils are received from eight to sixteen years of age. The number is limited to twenty-five.

Terms.—For tuition, board, washing, mending, tuel, and lights, 280 per half year, in advance. Catalogues and circulars, containing together with a list of the pupils and their residences, a statement of the character, plan, and object of the school, may be obtained by addressing the Principal at Amberst.

GATES ACADEMY, MARLBOROUGH, MASS. THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence Septem ber 12. Tuition in English, 34 per term, and 50 cents for each additional language. Writing and Vocal Music will be taught at a very slight additional charge per week. Lectures will be given on Geology, Ancient History, Chemistry &c.

The Institution has a good Geological and Mineralogical Cabinet, also a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

Every effort will be made, on the part of the Teachers, to facilitate the progress of the scholars.

Board, washing, &co., in the family of the Preceptur, or in private families, \$2 per week. Terms twelve weeks.

Aug. 24.—5t

A. W. RICE,

Teachers.

LEVI COFFIN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Dealer in Free Labor
Dry Goods and Groceries, northwest corner of Ninth
and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Ang. 24.—3m BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUEACTORY

HOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having removed from No. 402 and 406,
(where they have been located for about twenty years
past,) to their new manufactory. No. 400, Washington street,
Boston, will continue to manufacture Piano Fortes of every
description. They have the exclusive right for manufacturing Coleman's patent Æolian Attachment in Massachusetts,
with the right to vend in all parts of the country.

Every instrument purchased as above is warranted to give
entire satisfaction, or the purchase money will be refunded.

Any orders by mail executed at as low prices as if the purchaser were present, and warranted as above

T. GILBERT & CO.

Firm—T. Gilbert and Wm. H. Jameson. Aug. 24.—tf FARM FOR SALE,

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Farm, half a mile from, and commanding an excellent view of, the flourishing town of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, containing eighty scree, well improved. It has a large brick house, two frame barns, an orchard of grafted fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the best of soft water in wells and springs, a well of soft water in the kitchen. House and yard well shaded with screes. A healthy and beautiful country seat.

JONAS D. CATTELL,
Feb. 3.—tf

LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS. TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have taken the Type Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Robert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be hand cast, and they will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the best quality.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending the manufacturing department.

he manufacturing department.

WHITING & TAYLOR,
Successors to Robert Taylor, corner of Gold
Charles Whiting. 2 and Ann streets, New York.
Theodors Taylor. 4

In every part of Ireland, the reports give but poor hopes of saving the great bulk of the potato crop; added to which, it is even reported that the grain crops will be below an average.

THE CHARTISTS.

The Chartists of England and Scotland have caused some uneasiness in the public mind for some time past, but the abortive attempt at revolution, made at the close of last week, has considerably mitigated the fears previously indulged in, not only by the people but by the Government. The discovery of pikes, pistols loaded to the muscle, daggers and swords, ball cartridges, powder, balls, lucifers, &c., show the existence of a conspiracy, wide-spread in its nature and diabolical

WATER CURE.

abils, lucifers, &c., show the existence of a conspiracy, wide-spread in its nature and disholicated in its designs. These designs appear to have embed by the patient of the control of the metropolis and the chief towns in the manufacturing districts, coupled with which were to have been massacre; robbery, and the destruction of Governmental authority.

FRANCE.

The news from the Continent generally is of a paific character. In the early part of the week there was a little uneasiness in regard to France, there was a little uneasiness in regard to France, and the authority of another outbreak in Paris, and the cocurrences of the week seem to show cause for the anxiety so generally expressed.

The socialist confederacy has extensive influence amongst the operatives of Paris, Lyons, and all the principal cities of France, and the authority.

The socialist confederacy has extensive influence amongst the operatives of Paris, Lyons, and all the principal cities of France, and the authority of the extensive influence amongst the operative of Paris, Lyons, and all the principal cities of France, and the authority of the extensive influence amongst the operative of Paris, Lyons, and all the principal cities of France, and the authority of the extensive influence amongst the operative of Paris, Lyons, and all the principal cities of France, and the authority of the extensive influence amongst the operative of Paris, Lyons, and all the principal cities of France, and the authority of the extensive influence amongst the operative of Paris, Lyons, and all the principal cities of France, and the authority of the extensive influence amongst the operative of Paris, Lyons, and all the principal cities of France, and the principal cities of France,

BOTANICO-MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO,

THE regular session of this College will commence on the first Monday of November. Agreeably to general custom free lectures will be delivered every day, during the month of October, on miscellaneous subjects, embracing particularly a critical review of the various medical systems how in vogue, and the character and tendency of their remedies.

in vogue, and the character and tendency of their remed

PACULTY

Anatomy and Physiology - E. H. Stockwell, M. D.

Surgery and Pathology - H. W. Hill, M. D.

Institutes, or Theory and

Practice - - - - A. Curtis, M. D.

Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprutence - - J. Courtney, M. D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics - - - J. Kost, M. D.

Chemistry and Botany - J. Brown, M. D.

Six lectures every day exect Saturdays, when there

Six lectures every day except Saturdays, when there are

their generation must take a large view of what is passing around them—they must look over the whole of the age they PROSPECTUS. This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Mu-eum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received

by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large

it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but, while thus extending our scope and gathering a greater

and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader. The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh, Quar-terly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms

n Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common

the judicious Athenaum, the busy and industrious Literary

mixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin

University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tair's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We

shall increase our variety by importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British colonies.

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into

our neighborhood, and will greatly multiply our connections,

our neighborhood, ond will greatly multiply our connections, as merchants, travellers, and politicians, with all parts of the world; so that much more than ever it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change,

to some new state of things, which the merely political prophet cannot compute or foresee.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonization, (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and

Travels, will be favorite matter for our selections; and, in

general, we shall systematically and very fully acquaint our readers with the great department of Foreign affairs, with-

while we aspire to make the Living Age desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians—to men of business and men of leisure—it is still a

stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their wives and children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation; and hope to make the work indispensable in every well-informed family. We say tulis-pensable, because in this day of chesp literature it is not possible to guard against the influx of what is bad in taste

and vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and

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rrice, weave and a nationnes anomaer, or any dollars a year, in advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

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CINCINNATL

THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. POWER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OVER SLAVERY. No. 3.

The Constitution makes no discrimination of per-It is not meant by this that the Constitution It is not meant by this that the Constitution does not recognise persons, as sustaining different relations to each other, and to the Government. This it evidently does. Females and unnaturalized foreigners do not sustain the same relations to the Government as males, and "natural born citizens." The relation of criminals is different from either. And masters and sevants, (in the broad sense of these terms,) shipmasters and seamen, sustain a relation to each other upon which the Government may not, different from that of individuals who have placed themselves under no obligations to each other.

which the Government may not different from that of individuals who have placed themselves under no obligations to each other.

But in a more important sense the Constitution makes no discrimination of persons. The blessings it bestows are offered to all slike, of every name, and of every complexion. Females and foreigners, though they have not the right of suffrage in determining who shall administer the Government, have the same rights as others in the benefits of its administration. If they are injured, in person or property, within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, they have the same means of redress that others have. The Constitution, properly administered, would scatter its blessings alike to all. The master can claim of his servant what is justly his due, and the Government will enforce the claim; but if the rights of either are infringed, they both stand before the national tribunals on an equal footing, as equal men.

Such principles as the above are not new. They have been current from the time when the Government was first established. But they have never been understood to embrace the slaves. True, no one has ever shown that they do not. It has rather been assumed on the one part, and admitted on the other. But they there neveroes

True, no one has ever shown that they do not. It has rather been assumed on the one part, and admitted on the other. But that those persons who are held in bondage in the States are really embraced in these principles, as entitled to equal privileges with all others under the Constitution, cannot be questioned. That the People have a right to elect a slave for President or Vice President, that the Government have the right to appoint slaves as foreign ministers and consuls, enroll and arm them as militia, and employ them upon the public works, in the navy, and in the transportation of the mails, cannot be controverted. Those provisions of the Constitution relative to these subjects have no restriction or limitation of persons whatever, applicable to slaves.

There are two provisions in the Constitution however, which are claimed as so recognising the existence of slavery as to imply its constitution

Ant. 1, Sec. 2. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, Theer-fifths or

There has been much discussion on this provision, on points that I do not intend to discuss. I am willing to admit that the phrase "all other persons" refers to those who are held in slavery. It is important, however, to notice that their personality is thus distinctly recognised. The Constitution, therefore, whatever the States may do, treate the slaves as excesses.

But all that I contend for here, is—that this provision does not deny to any class of persons named in it the common equal privileges of the People under the Constitution. It does not affect the rights of any class of persons. It simply provides that, in determining the number of Representatives to which each State should be entitled, "Indians not taxed" should none of them be counted, and only three-fifths of that class called "all other persons." And as Indians have never been denied the rights of personal independence and protection, so the same rights, so far as the Constitution is concerned, cannot be denied to the slaves. It is perfectly obvious that this provision has no reference to the administration of the Government, but refers only to its organization. It is designed, not to prescribe the duties of the Representatives, but their number. Their duties are to be learned in other parts of the instrument. And therefore, unless some other provision, referring to the administration of the Government, but refers only to Government.

to be learned in other purts of the instrument. The therefore, unless some other provision, referring to the administration of the Government, can be found, which recognises the validity of slavery under the Constitution; the proposition at the head of this article is sustained. For, after a Congress is organized, and the members take their seats, this provision is of no force whatever. It is ended, and has no operation, except in the apportionment or election of the members of the next Congress. The duties of the members are just what they would have been, had these "all other persons" not been mentioned in the Constitution at all.

The other provision claimed as sanctioning slavery, is the following:

"ART. 4, SEC. 2. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or lubor may be due."

It is on this provision that the advocates of

that shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or lubor may be due."

It is on this provision that the advocates of slavery mainly rely, to prove its constitutionality. This was the only clause cited to this point by Webster, in the Mississippi case. The space to which I have limited myself precludes a critical examination of it. A few general principles relative to it will be briefly noticed.

1. If the phrase "persons held to service or labor" includes the slaves, it unquestionably refers also to other classes of persons. If I mistake not, it is only under this provision that apprentices, or seamen, escaping from one State into another, can be taken back. So that the terms, of themselves, imply nothing of slavery. For aught that appears in the provision itself, all to whom it applies may be free men.

2. But there can be no doubt, as a historical fuct, that the framers of the Constitution intended by that phrase to include the slaves. The discussions incident to the subject in the Convention rully prove this. But the people had just obtained their own freedom—the universal opinion was, that slavery would soon be abolished by the States; and hence the general feeling was like that expressed by Mr. Madison—"that the idea of property in man." This, of course, was impossible; for there can be no slavery without property in man." This, of course, was impossible; for there can be no slavery without property in man." This, of course, was impossible; for there can be no slavery without property in man." This, of course, was impossible; for there can be no slavery without property in man." This, of course, was impossible; for there can be no slavery without property in man. This is its only distinctive element. Hence the terms they used do not describe slaves, but free persons only.

3. As the provision itself does not describe slaves, we have no right to apply it to them. If

For we National Era. THOUGHTS OF THE FUTURE.

If, as priests, and wages, and prophets have told, in mystic visions and legends of old; if, as all mankind have darkly believed, if, as all mankind have darkly believed; That the spirit of man, released from its clay, Shall sour to the Master of Life far away—And the soul of the rightsous, the humble, and pure; Shall dwall in His presence while Heaven endure—O how blessed to die! and to fly to that Clime, Where unfelt are earth's blights and the changes of the Where no grief intrudes, forever and aye,
"No faint remembrance of duil decay!"

Lymndred aloue on a calm summer even.

"No faint remembrance of duit decay!"

I wandered aloue on a calm summer even,
And thought of this home of the bleased in Heaven:
Far, far from the turmoils of this dusty sphere,
And the dreary glooms which encompass us here,
There the righteous bask in endless repose,
All forgotten their cares, all extinguish'd their wees:
They who here languish'd and toil'd from their birth,
They who had suffer'd and blei while on earth,
All have a mansion appointed them there,
Mid the fulness of bliss of that realm so fair.

Mid the fulness of biles of that realm so fair.

The spirit, here elogy'd to its garment of clay,
Now bathes in the fountain of eternal day:
The sages and mighty bards of old,
Their minds' latent powers in splendor unfold;
Themes of glory arise on their unclouded gase,
They shrink not before th' effulgent blaze:
In the boundless rapture of that blessed shore,
The bondage of earth is remember'd no more—
There Milton retonebes hie beavenly lyre,
While burning seraphs attend and admire;
There Columbus expatiates in visions of light—
The chains of a tyrant dwell not in his sight;
There Washington stands, at Wallace's side,
With a smile beauing down on the land of his pride;
There Franklin benignantly musing is seen,
With the grandeur of immortal truth in his mien.
And I thought, if summon'd now to die.

And I thought, if summon'd now to die,
And permitted to soar to those mansions on high,
i would tread the black valley of death without feer,
Nor-crave from earth's lingerers a sigh or a ter:
For, from painful, fathoraless yearnings set free,
The goal of my limitless hopes I should see;
With the just of the earth, mid the smaranth bowers,
In high converse sit, and consume the bright hours.
O brows of glory! O eyes of light!
When will ye beam on my wondering sight!
When shall I list by your accents of love—
Oh! when will the shadows of earth remove!

Oh! Bard of my heart! if I reach that bright shore Oh! Bard of my heart! if I reach that bright shore, Shall we not meet when surth's strife is all o'er? Shall I not then, with deep reverence, gase. On thee as thou whome in thy prime of days? Great Martyr of Life! high Prophet of Truth! Light of my soul from my earliest youth! Though unworthy the fate which to thee was given, Though led astray by "light from heaven," believe thou art there, in that "Better Land," Mid blind old Homer and Milton's band; That the hope which ruled thy mighty mind Pass'd not away like the baseless wind; That the chains of passion and misery riven, Thou art there, with thy lovely lost "Mary in Heave the strip of the str

Thou art there, with thy lovely lost! Mary in Heaven!!'
A father whose cup was all bitterness here—
Is he there, where unknown is a sigh or a tear?
Do the rivers of gladness now flow in his sight,
Since it closed to the savehine in misery's night?
And thou who wast snatch'd so untimely away,
In the bris htening dawn of life's glorious day—
My brother! the nohlest, the kindest, the best,
Art thou there in that glorious Land of the Blest?
How oft have I stood in the lone churchyard shade,
And gased on the spot where thy young form was laid,
And have said, "Is this all? Did thy life's fleeting day
Consign thee, forever, to gloom and decay?
On! where are those graces that beam'd from thy mind?
These high manly thoughts in thy bosom enshrined?
The pure light of goodness that dwelt in thine eye?
On! where are those that beam'd from thy mind?
They are not for death! This poor earthly frame
Shall moulder away to the dust whence it came;
But the fire of feeling and thought in the mind,
Hath a higher, a nobler mission assign'd;
Untramme!'d shall rise from the mouldering urn,
And again to its own mative heaven return!
O glorious hope! O rapture divine!

And again to its own native heaven return!

O glorious hope! O rapture divine!

My God! my Redeemer! let this hope be mine!
Let it dwell in my heart, let it shine on my way,
Let it dwell in my heart, let it shine on my way,
Let it be with me always, in life and in death,
That, when I shall calmly have yielded my breath,
Men shall say, as they point to my green grassy grave.

"He relied on that faith which is able to save;
And we trust he has ta'en his eternal abode
Where glorified spirits shout praises to God."

* "I saw thy pulse's maddening play,
Wild send thee Pleasure's devious way,
Misled by Fancy's meteor ray,
By Passion driven;
But yet the light that led astray
Was light from heaven."
Burns's Poems—The Vision. For the National Era.

Mr. Editor: I read a communication in your paper of the 8th of June, addressed to John C. Vaughan, Esq., editor of the Louisville Examin-er, headed the "Position of the Church," upon

"POSITION OF THE CHURCH."

which I wish to make a few remarks.

I regard the subject of liberty—the emancipation of the slaves of these United States—as the question of paramount importance to us; com-pared to which, all others dwindle into insignificance—are only as mole-hills compared to a moun-tain. Consequently, it becomes every good citi-zen so to demean himself that he may wield the zen so to demean himself that he may wield the greatest possible influence in favor of the rights of man. It seems to be generally admitted, of late, especially among the more intelligent opposed to slavery, that midness should characterize our efforts in this great work; and I would add, that truth—simple, unsophisticated TRUTH—is of equal importance. I believe that the cause of equal importance is the consequent properties have greatly retarded by the

that truth—simple, unsophisticated TRUTH—is of equal importance. I believe that the cause of emancipation has been greatly retarded by the violent speeches of its violent friends; so it has also suffered, and is now suffering, from the hyperbolical style in which many speak and write on the subject. Truth, when largely compounded with falsehood, loses its power. The opposer, discovering a part of the cargo to be contraband, readily condemns the whole.

The communication to which I refer is written over the signature "Theophilus," and I fully coincide in opinion with him, that great responsibility rests upon the church. She is truly the light of the world and the salt of the earth; and if her energies had been properly directed, from the time of the organization of our Government, the curse of slavery might long since have been banished our Heaven-favored land. But she has always been deeply involved in the sin of this wretched system. And it must continue to affict and disgrace our nation until the church shall purify herself from its stain, and shine forth in the true light.

The the Protect of the Constitution and all products the share. The control of the property is the control of the property of the control being two labes with the products of the products of the control being two labes with the products of the control being two labes with the products of the control being two labes with the control being two labes with the products of the control being two labes with the co

his was a scene which truly deserves not to be hid in a corner; for well might many a child of favored fortune and Saxon skin blush, if brought to the comparison in intellectual developments. The colored population of this village is small, and the school numbers seventeen, from six to twenty-six years of age, taught by a lady of much intelligence and devotion to humanity. The present school has been in operation eleven weeks, and the pupils indicated commendable improvement. A brother and a sister, one six years old and the other nine, read in the Testament, spelling out only the harder words—and neither of these knew the alphabet eleven weeks ago. There was a general absence of that stupidity of expression which has by almost common consent been set down as the peculiar attribute of the African face.

After the exhibition of the mental acquirements of the pupils, an equally agreeable exhibition, on the part of the mothers, came off, in the form of a cellation of pies, cakes, and other good things, with plenty of cold water.

The body thus provided for, the fathers and friends gave free vent to their emotions of joy and hope, in view of the advantages their children were enjoying, contrasted with the privations of their own childhood. A middle-aged man arose, and, in language better than that used by many a Master of Arts, expressed his gratification, in view of the prospects for his children, who were there taught what never had been taught him. He had learned to read by stealth, at odd hours and at night, with no one to instruct him; and by the grace of God he could now read his Bible, the newspaper, and the history of the wrongs of his race. He believed that, with education, his race would produce minds as gifted and as useful as can be found in the present or the past. The beginning of such a realization he had never expected to see; but he rejoiced that his eyes were thus permitted to behold a forceshadowing of his hopes, to rejoice luthe thought that these privileges were for his children, and not for so

generation.

An old man then arose, and remarked that he had never expected to see such a sight. He was raised in a slave State, and had himself been a slave in Kentucky, and had never been taught to read. Said he, "A fellow came among us, who could sorter read, and he said he'd like to get up a Sunday school; and he went round among the colored people, and talked with them about it; and we all thought we'd like it right well, if our masters would let us. So we all went to our taskmasters—the men went to their masters, and the women went to their mistresses—and, after persuading them a good deal, we got their consent; and so we came together, twenty or thirty of us, but we had no books to learn to read in. But we bought our own books with our own money; and this is the way we got our money: while our masters were asleep, we worked at night, and earned money to buy our books. Our masters didn't give us our books, for we bought them by working nights. We went on for about a month, and some of the white people came in to see what we were doing. They said that wouldn't do, and it must be put a stop to; but they thought 'twant best to stop it at once, and so they first kept away some, and hid their books. Some had their books tore up, and others had their books burnt, and so in a little while only a few came to school, and they had no books; and so the school was broke up. This was away in Kentucky—in Creesberg, in Stark county; and I thought 'twas no use to try any more, and so I can't read. But my children can read for me. It is slavery and ignorance that has made this prejudice against the colored race, and it must be freedom and knowledge that will take it away."

The old man sat down in deep emotion, and ev-An old man then arose, and remarked that he

take it away." The old man sat down in deep emotion, and every countenance responded to his sentiment.
Several of the patrons of this school are property-holders, and pay taxes to educate the children of their white neighbors, while their own children are shut out from the benefit of any pubwhy any are shut out from its folds, and a return of a due portion of the tithes which they pay, is, that they believe in something else, which they think is better, and that the benefits of the establishment would to them be curse; and we think this a very hard thing. Here in Illinois, all alike are taxed, in part, to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography—and, for neither choice nor crime, the colored man sees his children unprovided for, while he helps to educate the children of his neighbor, who looks down upon his ignorance with soorn. And, to crown the inconsistency, our wise legislators would pass laws adding still further to injustice, because, forsooth, the blacks are ignorant, and frequently troublesome neighbors!

Spectator.

Jacksonville, 1848. Jacksonville, 1848.

> For the National Era. YOUTHFUL ASPIRATIONS.

Oh! once I loved the bugle's cry,
And panted at the war-drum's rattle;
And thought it glory thus to die,
When thunders shook the lurid sty,
And gleaming falshions fiashed on high,
Amid the rolling smoke of battle! Tis strange that now, with beacon light, Another star is brighter burning: To be an instrument of Right, To lead the van of Freedom's might, To break the clouds of woe and blight, That shroud the slave in deepest night, My heart is wildly, wildly yearning!

Fulton, New York, 1848.

For the National Era.

even the hopes of its friends. The number has been variously estimated at from fifty to over one hundred thousand. It was reported in the train of cars east from Buffalo, on Saturday, that systematic efforts were made, during and subsequent to the adjournment of the Convention, for the purpose of calculating, as accurately as possible, the number of arrivals in Buffalo during and within a few days previous to the Convention, by visiting the hotels and boarding-houses, the clerks of the boats, &c. The result is stated to be as follows: that 107,000 persons had arrived in the city, of whom 75,000 attended on account of the Convention.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

THE MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.—They (Egypthe Men of the Olden Time.—Iney (Egyptian antiquities) rebuke us sufficiently in showing us that at that time men were living very much as we do; without some knowledge that we have gained, but in possession of some arts that we have not. They confound us by their mute exhibitions of their iron tools and steel armor; their great range of manufactures and their feests and hibitions of their iron tools and steel armor; their great range of manufactures, and their feasts and sports, so like our own. In their kitchens they decant wine by a syphon, and strew their sweet cakes with seeds, and pound their spices in a mortar. In the drawing-room, they lounge on chairestongues; and the ladies knit and net as we do, and darn better than we can. I saw at Dr. Abbott's a pleas of mending left principled several thou darn better than we can. I saw at Dr. Abbott's a piece of mending left unfinished several thousand years ago, which any English woman might be satisfied with or proud of. In the nursery, the little girls had dolls—jointed dolls, with bunchy hair and long eyes, as our dolls have blue eyes and fair tresses. And the babes had, not the woolly how-wow dogs which yelp in our nurseries, but little wooden crocodiles with snapping jaws. In the country we see the agriculturists taking stock; and in the towns, the population divided into castes, subject to laws, and living under a theocracy, long before the supposed time of the deluge. There is enough here to teach us some humility and patience about the true history of the world.—Miss Martineau's Eastern Life.

FOR EVER!-That is the crushing, overwhelm ing thought-for ever! Name but a time-ten, twenty, thirty, forty years-when, should we twenty, thirty, forty years—when, should we live, we may have the lost one restored to us—see the form—hear the voice—feel the hand, if it were only for a brief hour, just to tell what has occurred in the interval, and recount the changes wrought by time; suggest but a hope of even this, and the bitterness of the separation would be unspeakably lightened; but when you say for ever—that come what may—come any change the most startling that can be conceived—but that no, the lost one can have no cognizance of it—cannot sorrow with us, though in the bitterest affliction—cannot rejoice with us, though our heart bound with highest exultation—that (at all events, as far as this world is concerned) he is gone for ever—oh, fearful thought!—oh, thrilling contemplation!—oh, agonizing, unendurable pang!—E. P. Rowsell.

The pangs that wicked men feel are not always

The pangs that wicked men feel are not always written in their foreheads. Though wickedness be sugar in their mouths, and wantonness an oil to make them look with cheerful countenance; nevertheless, if their hearts were disclosed, their glittering estate would not greatly be envied.

We are not to choose for ourselves what parts We are not to choose for curselves what parts to act on the stage of life, but to act those well which are allotted and appointed for us. It is a great misfortune that people so commonly amuse themselves with idle and imaginary schemes how they would behave, and what they would do, were they in such or such a situation. They would be very good and very exemplary, were they very great, very learned, very wealthy, very retired, very old, and the like. But they neglect the gift which is in them, and the work which is appointed for them. while they are thinking of that ed for them, while they are thinking of that which is not. Alas! their state of probation is their present state, whatever it be.

their present state, whatever it be.

If you desire to enjoy life, avoid unpunctual people. They impede business and poison pleasure. Make it your own rule not only to be punctual, but a little beforehand. Such a habit secures a composure which is essential to happiness. For want of it, many people live in a constant fever, and put all about them in a fever too. To prevent the tediousness of waiting for others, carry with you some means of occupation; for example, books which can be read by snatches, and which afford ample materials for thinking.

The men who have changed the universe have The men who have changed the universe have never achieved their object by gaining the Gov-ernors, but always by exciting the populace. The first method springs from intrigue, and produces but secondary results; the second is the march of genius, and changes the face of the world.

WHAT LONDON Is .- London, which extends its what London is.—London, which extends its intellectual, if not its topographical identity from Bethnal Green to Turnham Green, (ten miles,) from Kentish Town to Brixton, (seven miles,) whose houses are said to number upwards of whose houses are said to number upwards of 200,000, and to occupy twenty square miles of ground, has a population of not less than 2,000,000 of souls. Its leviathan body is composed of nearly 10,000 streets, lanes, alleys, squares, places, terraces, &c. It consumes upwards of 4,369,000 bs. of animal food weekly, which is washed down by 1,400,000 barrels of beer annually, exclusive of other liquids. Its rental is at least £7,000,000 a year, and it pays for luxuries it imports at least £12,000,000 a year, duty alone. It has 537 churches, 207 dissenting places of worship, upwards of 5,000 public houses, and 16 theatres.—Western Times.

frequently tear these bonds asunder. I have as lifted doubt. It does not prove, however, that they are living in a state of adultery, because their masters disregard their marriage relation. Let no map suppose, from these remarks, that I as either an advocate for or an apologist for slavery-far from it; yet I would be equally as far from using a false argument against it.

PLAIN TRUTH.

For the National Er.

EXAMINATION OF THE COLORED SCHOOL IN

JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

This was a scene which truly deserves not to be hid in a corner; for well might many a child of favored fortune and Saxon skin bush, if brought to the comparison in intellectual developments. The colored population of this rillage is small, and the school numbers seventeen, from sky testing the theory of the freinds. The number of population of this village is small, and the school numbers seventeen, from sky testing and the school numbers averaged and the other nine, read in the Testament, spelling out only the harder words—and neither of these knew the alphabet eleven weeks ago. There was a general absence of that stupidity of expression which has by almost common consent been, set down as the peculiar attribute of the African face.

After the exhibition of the mental acoutire.

After the exhibition of the mental acoutire the following statement, which has well as the color of the best and the following statement, which has well as the color of the best and the following statement, which has well as the color of the best and statistics, agrees in thinking that the population of the statistics, agrees in thinking that the population of the statistics, agrees in thinking that the population of the statistics, agrees in thinking that the population of the statistics, agrees in thinking that the population of the statistics, agrees in thinking that the population of the statistics, agrees in think

"Ext up ECCONNE—We believe the truth to be contained in the following statement, which has been given us on good authority: A flamous distiller, (if not the famous one) Jean Marie Farina, it did several years ago, and left his receipts and the stiller, (if not the famous one) Jean Marie Farina, it did several years ago, and left his receipts and the properties of the famous one) Jean Marie Farina, in lady, who were made use of to give a preclast of pretting that manner on the bottles. But no descent will secure any one of the properties in a morphanery of a munical center which used, in the name has been made use of to give a preclast for putting that name on the bottles. But no descent will secure any one of the proportions in which they are mixed, circumstances in which it is seems likely than one to be about the proportions in which they are mixed, circumstances in which it is seems likely than one of the proportions in which they are mixed, circumstances in which it is seems likely than one of the proportions in which the seems likely than one of proportions in which they are mixed, circumstances in which it is seems likely than one of proportions in which the seems likely than one of the proportions in which the seems likely than one of the proportions in which they are mixed, circumstances in which it is seems likely than one of the proportions in which the seems that the proportions in which the seems that the proportions in which the seems that the seems that the likely than one of the proportions in which the seems that the proportions in which the seems that the seems that the proportions in which the seems that the seems that the proportions in which the seems that the proportions in which the seems that the seems that the proportions in which the seems that the seems that the proportions in which the seems that the seems that the proportions in which the seems that the seems that the proportions that the proportions in which the seems that the seems that the proportions that the proportions that the

this class of hands belong Milton, Klopstock, Schiller, Goethe, Byron, Swedenborg, Richter, Chateaubriand, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Sand, Dickens, Devigny, &c.; they reign over the nobler hearts—M. D'Arpentigny, (Medical Times.)

An Example to be Followed by Reasoners.—He had a method of putting things so mildly and interrogatively, that he always procured the readiest reception of his opinions. Addicted to reasoning in the company of able men, he had two valuable habits which are rarely met with in great reasoners: he never broke in upon his opponent, and always avoided strong and vehement assertions. His reasoning commonly carried conviction, for he was cautious in his positions, accurate in his declarations, and aimed only at Truth. The ingenious side was commonly taken by some one else; the interests of Truth were protected by mis declarations, and aimed only at Truth. The ingenious side was commonly taken by some one else; the interests of Truth were protected by Mackintosh.—Letter by the Rev. Sidney Smith on Sir James Mackintosh.

In legislation, and indeed in our private conduct, there should be constant reference to great in the sidney of the sidney of the sidney on Materia Medica; and Cooper and Gibson on Surgery—as well as other standard works.

tion on the way—a fact worthy of consideration to purchasers.

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contained in the following statement, which has been given us on good authority: A famous distiller, (if not the famous one,) Jean Marie Farina, died several years ago, and left his receipt and his business to two daughters, both married. The husband of one of these only carried on the business and his establishment is at No. 129 Huch

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